undertaking or assuming to be indebted in con-sequence of it. Then there is one other mode. It is by amending the State Constitution You all know and understand the process of doing that. The next Legislature within the first wenty days

listure, two years from the period of the first passage of the resolution, submit it the second time to the vote of the people. Then is ordered an election for delegates, who assemble, and the convention proceed to make the amendment. This is a slow process, you will perceive. You are lingering along with this discarded state of labor upon your hands without a chance to get rid of it, and yet, at the end of sky or seven years of hard labor and an expense of \$150 000 or \$20 000 upon the people, you at last accomplish, what? Simply the emancipation of what remains of slavery among yon. You arrive at it at last by that process. There are two modes by the Federal Constitution. One is by two thirds of the States

alling a convention to amend, alter, or change be Federal Constitution. When two thirds of

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, STRECTIFION PRICES—IN ADVANCE,—Dally Journal \$10; Weekly Journal \$6 50.

All money sent in registered letters only at our risk, The time paid for is printed after the name or exper, and thus every week subscribers can see their term of subscription expires. Timely after this on the part of those desirous of renewing

ey. Mt. Vernon, ville, ville, Lambdin, Hopkin, Caseyville, J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins

a long and most dreary document. The logic is that of South Carolina, without any of shie. The effect of perusing it is to make one deepy. As a soporific it is equal to a dose of It spreads itself extensively, and embraces in its purview many things past, present, and as of a Roman advocate who, in pleading the sauce of a client, went back to the origin of nature of the gods, etc. The address before us doesn't go back to the creation of the world, but it might as well have done so as to dwell on much that is contained in it. The people of Kentucky are informed the

millions." while the African numbers 'scarcel sixty millions." This as an argument against ared ponderous. But the logic doesn't agree with that used a few days ago by our neighbor of the lation is of very little consequence, and rathe prosperity and intelligence. Putting this docahead after all. However, that's a family affair, ren among themselves. We cannot help sug-gesting, parenthetically though, that before what the true faith is. It's perplexing to be told that it's one thing by one doctor, and quite a different thing by another. Who will know what to believe if such a system of propagation

the proposed amendment is revolutionary and will convert the Government into a consoliis what it teaches. To show that we fairly represent its epirit, we will give a few extracts The amendments which have since been made

om! To say that slavery shall no longer

The inference from this fairly ie, that the the nature, form, and purpose for which the Fedis liable to this most grievous, most extraordiine and overthrow our Government, and if it does this-we may as well put it in the present by force of arms, if it cannot be defeated and jet be able to retrieve in a measure it. put down in any other way? If it destroys our fallen fortnues, at least to be able to save freedom, if it overthrows our Government, if it "changes radically" the "nature, form, and former stupidity brought upon it. nto an "empire or a monarchy," is it not the freedom throughout the land to nnite and reslet it by force, and thus save the Government, tice? Were the respectable gentlemen who have sent ont this address to the people of Ken-hy aware to what its logic conducts them? which inured to the benefit of the Boston If their allegations be true as touching the prothrow and ntterly destroy our Government and our liberties A deadly blow is one that produces

But let us suppose that these gentlemen do us rather suppose that they intend to declare that this amendment will pave the way for some other ples upon which our Government is founded and which will, at some future day, be adopted and will concequently destroy our liberties and their meaning, our answer is ready, and it is this: If three fourths of all the neonle and States of the Union agree to abolish their own throw their Government and liberties, they wil only for a state of vassalage, and will need a graded people upon earth; or they will have gone mad, and require a guardian as much the lumates of any lunatic asving. when the amendment prohibiting slavery shall have become a part of the Constitution ous, it is scarcely within the range of human rth shall remain same, it would seem hardly tion grants in favor of the subversion verament through such unlimited power,

onger need it.

ranted that the people of three-fourths of all the States would never go mad or become in any other way incapable of self-government. presupposed when they originated, and it still resupposes sanity, common seuse, and in elligence in the people. When these shall disappear, if ever, there will be no free institutions wanted. There will be nobody to sup. ort or be benefited by them.

If the people of the United States wish t adopt anything monstrous as a part of the Con stitution, they can do it as well without adoptlng the smendment prohibiting slavery as with it. We have already answered that objection sev eral times, but, as the gentlemen who have put forth this address seem not to understand it, for their benefit and that of others we repeat it

People of Kentucky, doy on believe the proposed amendment amenable to the extraordinary charges which these legislators have brought against it? Read it again for your-Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntar

Do you believe that to prohibit slavery of any and will enslave the whole white race? The charge against it, if these honorable gentlemen meen what they say, amounts absolutely to this. It aims, they declare, a "deadly blow" at the "vital principle" on which our governmen is founded, that is, at the principle of self-government. Does it change the "form" and "nature" of our Government? Is not the "form" proposed? Is not the nature, is not the wirit of the Constitution adhered to and developed by the fact that no one proposes that the mendment shall form a part of the organic law until it shall have been ratified by threefourths of all the States of the Union in exact cordance with the letter of the Constitution as it now exists? When the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, will it not have been the work of the States in their separate capacity, each acting for itself? How then will it have interfered with the 'form, the nature,' the spirit, or the letter of the Constitution? How will it have encroached directly or indirectly upon the first principles of the reserved rights of the States? How can suy amendment to the Constitution ever take place in any other way than that pointed out by the instrument itself? If this is strictly observed, as it is in this case, how is there any violation of its spirit or letter? If no amendment at all was ever intended to be why was the power of amendment expressly granted? This power is in the following words: granted? This power is in the following words:
The Congress, whenever two thirds of both
Housee shall deem it necessary, shall propose
amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of
the reveral States, shall call a convention for
proposing amendments, which, in either case,
shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as
part of this Constitution, when ratified by the
Legislatures of three-fourths of the several
States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

There are some other points in this address we had designed noticing, but our remarks have already extended too far and we must for to-day

The secessionists are working with might and main to bring about negro suffrage and ncgro equality. Their organ, the Democrat, on uday last had a column and a half of quotations of the most ultra character in favor of them! It is very suggestive, and we call the atteu-These secessionists pretend that they are opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality them about? Do they suppose they can deceive anybody by asserting one thing and working to oppose negro voting and negro equality, and yet persistingly to labor to produce them principle" is a principle that gives life. Tais to quote every thing said in their favor by others. that by this shallow device they can accomplish their purpose of getting into office, and that no one will see through the nice little arrange ends therefore upon the enslavement of the ment. They are indoctrinating the community so far as they can have any influence is iarzing the public mind with them, and we presume when the proper time arrives they will throw off all disguise. Their acts sie transparent enough now. The cry of "stop thief" is an old ruse which every one unothers of that class have some strong allies in he Democratic, alias the "conservative" (!) alias the negro-equality-in-disguise party of Kentneky. Let the brethren and sisters in Marsachusetts burry up or their secession allies here will be shead of them. Let Abbey & Co. rite and publish and their secession friends heic will reprint and circulate, and thus the bus iners of the different branches of the firm can be carried on spiendidly and extensively. This is an old firm well-known to the country but whose affairs have been terribly shattered withn a few years past. Indeed, many persons had considered it "flat broke," but it shows signs of life again, and it evidently hopes that by strict attention to business, with a revival of the old tactics and appliances, and especially by a good nuderstanding among its different mem-

> The original members of the house were Mesers. W. L Garrison & Co., of Buston, and R. B Rhett & Co., of Charleston. The Boston members furnished the capital and brains, while the Charleston members were to do the work. The latter proved to be blockheads, and so mismauaged their part of the business branck of the concern, while the Charleston division became ntterly bankrupt, and lost everything, stock in trade, reputation, credit, most miserable failure of modern times for the Charleston members. They proved themselves will trust them any more: but some of their old clerks, long in their employ here in Kentucky, ducting their affairs, but wholly incapable of learning anything from the late disastrous heads to resuscitate the ancient business. The only capital they have is the poor old battered that he is immensely valuable vet, and quite capable of making them all well to do in the world. They have engaged Abbey Kelly & Co., of Boston, to help them, Abbey & Co. doing the correspondence and the Keutucky memhere of the house ventilating it and expect ing to get credit upon the strength of it. Abbey & Co. will outwit the venerable clerks here of the old Sonth Carolina firm, and they

something from the general wreck which it

principals of Charleston. Abby & Co. are fool ing them to the top of their bent, and laughing columns of the Democrat, and see if It do no publish every scrap it can find in the most ultra Northern papers in favor of negro equality Government fundamentally altered, until Let the public watch and see how adroitly it will play into the hands of the most ultra radicale in the extreme North, who are doing all in ited power of amendment which the | their power to defeat the truly conservative, national, and constitutional course of the Presiallies he watched, and see if they do not just this very thing of co-operating to the extent of

extreme North in the vain effort to force

will be left at last flat upon their backs, more

thoroughly ruined, if possible, than their old

accutable Providence of a higher power, that leto that of thrusting, by military powead, that mournful day should ever come when er, negro suffrage and negro equality npon they shall be nnfit for that, they will then no the States of the South whether the loyal people of those States wish them or not. The radical papers and orators will demand the exercise of this nnconstitutional power by the President, they will advocate this negro equality, and the Louisville Democrat will reprint their sppeals! It has already done so, and it

The Boston Post, the leading Democratic paper in the New England States, and always one of the most influential representatives of conservative sentiment in the Northern States expresses the following view of the Constitu tional Amendment:

to the Constitution aboushing slavery will soon be ratified by the requisite number of States, and that the subject will thus be removed from the arena of general discussion. That slavery must fall is decreed by public sentiment. The President's Precisionations, it is contended, have already abolished it—yet some dispute the conalready abolished it—yet some dispute the constitutionality of those measures, and hold that the question remains to be determined by the Supreme Court. That the war has practically "rubbed it out" is evident, but to remove all doubt, and to free the country from all agitation respecting its status, it is most desirable that the fact should be established by the fundamental law of the land. That the present National Executive feels this necessity is evident thom his precaution in urging the Southern States to abjure all right to hold slaves in their reorganized relations to the General Government; the same doubt is manifested, also, by the draire of the loyal States, that the States in rebellion shall expressly prohibit slaveholding by their citizens, &c., &c. Now the adoption of the proposed amendment would settle the whole matter at once, and secure the country against the continuace of an agitation which has cost so much blood and treasure.

The foregoing patriolic and enlightened

The foregoing patriolic and enlightened views of the Boston Post are, we believe, entertained by a large mujority of the conservative masses North. They want the vexed question of elavery settled definitely and forever. Kentucky should cordially respond to them.

Ex-Governor Win B Campbell of Tornessee, is a candidate for Congress in the Nashville District. No other public man in that State possesses a larger share of popular conpatriot does not live. Gov. Campbell sustained a distinguished part in the politics of Tennessee before the rebellion, and between the so-called secession of the State and its occupation by Federal troops he was a quiet, though not disinterested observer of events, his heart all the while yearning for the success of the Union cause. He was the President of the first Union Convention that assembled in Tennessee after the arrival of Gen. Buell at Nashville, and since to reconcile the people to their old Federsi reons. He enjoys to-day, as he has always done the confidence and esteem of men of all partice, and we donbt not that he will be trinmphantly elected to Cougress. We rejoice that such men as Gov. Campbell are now taking part in the politics of Tennessee.

The Memphis Argus of Wednesday says that one of the most frightful tornadoes of wind, accompanied by thunder, lightning and hall, some time, broke forth suddenly over the island known as "Paddy's Hen," above that city, on last Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Wm. Readdy, Esq., who was on the Island at the time, alone with his field hands, uarrowly escaped being buried in the debris of a stable in which they took refuge. Indeed, so severe was the wind that it carried completely over to the mainland thirteen fine apple trees, a part of the stable, a bale of hay, and some harness belonglng to Mr. Readdy, and completely wrenched from the roots every vestige of cotton, corn, potatocs, in fact destroying everything that Mr. Readdy po sessed, except six fine mules, which

narrowly escaped the falting timber. Hon. B F. Perry, whom President Johnson has appointed as the Provisional Governor of South Carolina, is one of the ablest men in that State. He was an editor during the Presizeai for the Union cause, and when the revolution fairly began he most earnestly and abiv oppose it. After the secession of South Carolina, having already acquired a reputation as a jurist, he became a circuit judge, but retained his conservative views. We regard his appointing the conservative views. We regard his appointment of the conservative views are conservative views. We regard his appointment of the conservative views are conservative views. fluence will be of the best character in restoring the civil State government of South Carolina with the people and interests of which he is thoroughly identified.

and Indiana has commenced. Our exchauges, says the Cincinnati Commercial, from that section, speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsurpassed by the crops of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition. From all parts of the country we have the same glowing accounts of the wheat crop. Corn and oats has never promised a more prolific yield. This, therefore, is likely to be a year of plenty, its cornncopia overflowing with abundance.

J. W. Hodges, the notorions desperado and guerilla, has been relea ed from the military prison at Lexington, Ky, on taking the onth of allegiance, and he is now on his way to Texas. He was a Lieutenant in the 8th Texas Cavalry, or the Terry's Raugers, until they were nearly all killed and disabled, and then he became a regular desperado and guerilla.

HON. GEO H. YEAMAN AND THE LOUISVILLE Democrat.—The Louisville Democrat of the 22d ult. contained the following brief editorial, which we denounced at the time as false. Having come under the observation of Hon. George H. Yeaman, he clipped it from the paper and enclosed it to us in the following letter, which, in justice to him, we give to the public. The

in justice to him, we give to the public. The editorial was as follows:

George H. Yeaman travels round his district with a gnard of soldiers to protect him. The Henderson News says he sold all his negroes to the people of Henderson couty at the commencement of the war—sold mothers away from their children. Now that he has the money in his pocket he turns abolitionist, and proposes to set free the negroes he has sold.

The following is Mr. Yeaman's let'er:

The following is Mr. 1 caman's letter:

Sacramanyo, Ky., June 30, 1865.

Gmo. Baper, Esq.—Dear Sir—I enclose a malignant lie cut from the Democrat of the 22d. I will not ask him to correct it, as he has become an incendiary brute. The thing is a falsehood from beginning to end. I have not travelled one moment origine foot with soldiers. There was a squad scouting Heuderson county the same week I spoke there, with instructions there on thing to do or say about politica, and

COURT-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, JUNE 29, 1945. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having, some severa weeks passed, given the promise to address the citizens of Lenisville at an early time, I have selected this occasion for the fulfilment of tha selected this occasion for the fulfilment of that promise. We have just passed through one of the most fearful struggles—one of the most terrible civil wars, which has ever before afflicted the race of man. It has been such a war as never before shoot the foundations of human society. Brother has been arraved against brother—father and som, neighbor and neighbor, have stood confronted in the dire conflict of battle, For four years this terrible storm has swept over our beloved land. Our fair fields have been iald waste, homes have been desolated, clies left in rules. Mourning has visited almost every household and family throughout the length and breadth of this great Republic of ours.

It must, fellow-citizens, have been a most It must, renow-chizens, have usen a most fearful cause or evil that could have provoked such a struggle with such a people as onrs. Blessed as our people were, with free form of government, blessed with every thing that could render man happy while he was free, it must havebeen, I say, a most fearful

thing that celld render man happy while he was free, it must havebeen, I say, a most fearful canse of evil which could have provoked such a struggle smong our own people. If the Upas tree were to spring up in our midst and we were to find perishing beneath its chade for miles around our children, one universal voles would go up, "hew it down and cast it into the fire," and deliver our people from the desolation of its poisonous breath. An evil of this character has been in our midst—a cause, as I remarked, a most fearini cause, has precipitated upon our pet-ple the struggle in which we have been eugaged, through which we have just passed and redeemed our Government from the hands of destruction.

What has been that cause? If we can arrive at it, it should be eradicated from the land. Now, some I know are in the habit of attributing the cause of this evil to slavery. I shall talk upon that subject in the discussion of the main topic to-night, but I wish to arrive at the cause and means of the rebellion, that you may comprehend the pulot I intend to make. Slavery was not the cause of all this struggle originated in the evil disposition and malice of a class of men that we sometimes denominate demagogus. Selfish men, who, for the purpose of carring forward their party aims and selfish purposes, are continually playing upon the passions of a free people. Seeklug the soffrage of a free people to lift them to position or advance the interests and cause of their party. That was the original sod cause of their party. That was the original sod cause of their party. free people, seeking the suffrage of a free people to lift them to position or advance the interests and cause of their party. That was the original cause. It developed itself in a very early period of our listory. The Father of his Country foresaw the outcroppings of this dangerous principle. It developed itself in what is termed sectionalism, the drawing of geographical lines, and undertaking to separate the people by lines. North and South. In this way was the process by which these evil-disposed, selfish class of men have brought on all of this conflict.

They had to have an instrument by which the They had to have an instrument by which to

They had to have an instrument by which to accomplish their evil jurposes, and, in casting about for that instrument, they sought one which would inevitably lead to and create sectional sentiment and consequent sectional division. Slavery was selected as that instrument; as the instrument to be used by these men in promoting this baneful division and destruction in the minds of the people upon geographic lines North and Senth. That was selezed upon by men and politicians in the North, and they educated the minds of their people upon the one side of the question, and in the Sonth they were educated upon another view of the question. Upon the one side they were stirring the passions of their people by extreme anti-slavery doctrines and presenting the slave-driver of the South with all his cruelties and horrors, which they peinted and pictured to their people for the soun with all his crueities and horrors, which they peinted and pictured to their people for the selfish purpose of their own elevation; mere fancy pictures. In the South through the slave States, we all know who live in Kenneky, and through the slave States, how it is. Why, eir, I confess to night that it is almost impracticable for me to ril myself of the previousce of my early and life, income that it is almost impracticable for mc to ril myself of the prejudices of my early and life-long education. From the first period of my recollection of p litical discussions, the slave, the uegro, was made the leading topic, the turning point in the political contest even down to the smallest office in the gift of the people. And a men must be a pro-slavery man in the Southern States and an auti-slavery man in the Southern States and an auti-slavery man in the Morthern States and an auti-slavery man in the Southern States to elevate himself to position. Hence the demogrague who went to the greatest extreme became in time the most popular man; and the men and the youth throughout the courtry were embittered, section against section, upon this particular question. Slavery was the only instrument in the hands of the men in the South and the North to array one part of the country against the other and draw ibut geographical distinction, against which the that geographical distinction, against which the Father of his Country warned us in the begin-ning of our history as a free and intelligent na-

was an old common law principle It was an old common law principle that the instrument used in the commission of a crime should be forfeited as a deceand. That has been the effect upon elsery in this particular instance. It has become forfeited, because it has been aimed at the form of a few proposes. the life of a free government, of a free people This revolution which has been going on—for it has been a revolution, fellow-citizeus—has ac-This revolution, fellow-citizens—has accomplished certain great facts. I desire to call your attention to what has been accomplished by it. This fearful struggie which has been sweeping over the land, desolating the country from one end to the other; this struggie in which be life blood of our bravest and best men has been poured out, and has crimsoned many a fair valley, plain, and hill side, has accomplished some great facts which you and I are compelled to acknowledge and accept as accomplished facts, no matter whether we have desired their accomplishment or not. One of these facts accomplishment and perpetuity of the union of these States | applause.] The Union, one and itseparable now and forever, is the proclaimed judgment of the people, and is one of the great accomplished fact of the revolution through which we have passed. No sacraligeous hand for all time will again be raised against that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers, and secured to us by their wisdom in the formation of a free and happy Govern ment. That is an accomplished fact. The rebellien has gene down and the Union has gone no, and her stars this light beam as brightly from their szure home as they do from the axers above us. [Applause.] Another fact has been accomplished, which men are exceedingly reluctant to accept, is in reference to this instrument, this weapon which has been of slavery three wild plain that it is strangle so direct and plain that it is strangle so the text and plain that it is strangle so direct and plain that it is strangle so direct and plain that it is strangle so the treat and happy cardinal forms the country capacity and a reasonable amount of honesty, could differ abont the consented on the reasonable amount of honesty, could differ abont the consented on the subject. The clause proposed creak thus; then on differ abont the consented on the subject. The clause proposed creak thus; then differ abont the consented on the subject. The clause proposed creak thus; then differ abont the consented to

with solders, come there will be because the fact has been accompanied to do or any about politica, and companied to do or any about politica, and companied to do or any about politica, and sufficient for periodic political and precision is periodic political political and precision is periodic political precision is the rebellion upon it. You may say that ab ill-tionists have done it; you may say that ab ill-tionists have done it; you may say that seems shoulds have done it, but I will not now stop to inquire, because the fact has been accom-plished. It has been done; and as a sensible people and a practical people we ought to accept the fact that it is destroyed.

be continued in the Southern States, every practical and sensible man must see that, instead of being a belp and benefit to the State of Kenclause of this amendment, it is valid against the Constitution of the United States, because un der that instrument they have assumed to exercise or claim powers which you and I say they have uo right to exercise, and which Congress has desied them, and the great body of the people have denied. But shall we turn against our Constitution because some men claim to have power under it which you and I say, and the great body of the people say, they have no right to do, and yet the objections of these men would blot out the Constitution of the United States and return the people to anarchy upon such objectious as these. But they are terribly frightened at what they call negro equality. I have no uneasiness upon that subject. I do not know but that they may have grounds to believe that the negro can be equal with them; clause of this amendment, it is valid against the tucky, it would only be a continued and abiding curse upon them to undertake to retain it; and they would be compelled to change the status of the negro by law; in other words, to free him. or the negro by law; in other words, to free him. The law should recognize his freedom as an ex-isting fact, which has already been established by the act of the revolution. They would have to do that before they could have anything like a presperous system of labor. Then I take it for rebellion coming up, and, upon the very terms of their organization, eurrendering the institution of slavery. They recard it as the issue made by them with the Federal Government. They stake delayery against the Union and lost, and now come up like men and agree to the lorfeiture, and surrender it up. I say, then, that there is not a sensible men—no man who has any practical sense and a reasonable smount of honesty—who will pretend to assert that, in this our day, it is possible to continue slavery in Kentzeky. It is gone, forever gone. No human arm can reinstate it in its position. The fact that slavery is dead being admitted, concedes all fact is no contest, for the propose me yet. It may be with them, and they may of the people have no reason to be alarmed or frightened upon that subject, because society regulates our social relations and intercourse, bumns are as refuestate it in its position. The fact that slavery is dead being admitted, concede as it bats in contest, for the propose; as mendment; assuming it to be dead, declared it shall not exist—shall not be resurrected in the States or territories of the Union. All admit that it has passed beyond the reach of the restoring knowledge and the that it has passed beyond the reach of the restoring knowledge and the storing and the storing of the knowledge and the storing and practical, and patriotic people? To dispose of it in that was which will most confuse to the interests of the people of Kentucky and the humanity of the disposition. Now, sir, there are but four modes by which the people can legalive get rid of the same of slavery—I mean in Kentucky. I propose briefly to present these propositions to yon, and contrast them all with the Constitutional Amendment proposed as the best, the most direct, and immediate mode of getting rid of it. Now, upon every other subject than the question of slavery, the people of Kentucky would act sensibly and practically, but upon that subject there seems to sweep over the minds of men a species of fuvine brevis, a sort of drunkeuness of passi in that disables them from taking the position of sensible nich. There are four modes, I say, by which this can be done. One is, under the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, you may examplicate the slaves within the State by making a compensation for them to their owners. It is not practicable for the people of Kentucky to indertake emancipation in that form. It has been so considered, and I regard that mode of emancipation as out of the question, and not really to be considered or presented. The people of a senting a considered or presented. The people are not in favor of that mode, of Kentucky undertaking or assuming to be indebted in consequence of it. Then there is one other mode.

country so long as the white race continue to go forward and progress as they have done through past ages.

This thing of social equality. I say, fellow-citizens, is nowsense, sinfl, thrown out by that class of men who cry out "coercion," "are you willing to coerce a State!"—he mad-log cry with which menused to sronee the pusions of the per ple and made them rush madly from their cwn judgments and affections to their own ruin and the ruin of their country. And while I am on this particular tranch of the topic I am discussing, I will say this:

The fear expressed that the negro will be placed upon equality with our own people, and given the elective francise, be made juror, judge, legislator, and be received upon equal terms in our parlors has no real foundation, and can flud a lodgement only in the most etupid mind.

The proposed smendment confers no power whatever on Congress except to enforce the nou-

The proposed smendment confers no power whatever on Congress except to enforce the nouexistence of slavery, a power which would necessarily follow the ad-pution of the first section without the second. Who shall be entitled to vote, sit in the jury box, on the bench, or in the Legislative halls, by the Federal Consilintion is entirely remitted to the several States to regulate for themselves.

Congress has no power, either granted or derivative, over these matters; but the whole subject is, by the Coustitution, reserved to each State to regulate for itself. That Kentincky will confer such privileges upon the negro no one will assert. Nay, none will assert even the apprehension of such an action. To confer such privileges the Coustitution of the State would have to be smended. If, to accomplish such purpose, the people of Kentincky should determine to amend their Constitution, they, in such event, could confer such privileges as well without as with the existence of the proposed amendment would neither enlarge nor restrict their powers. The pretence, therefore, of a few—for it is but a pretence—is to accuse the propole of Kenticky with the nature was of technical such sources the people of Kenticky with the power was of the poople of Kenticky with the parents of the poople of Kenticky with the parents of the propole of Kenticky with the parents of the as a smenument would neither enlarge nor restrict their powers. The pretence, therefore, of a few—for it is but a pretence—is to accuse the people of Kentucky with the purp see of investing the negro with equality of political lights and pilvileges. None others have the power to do so, and no honest man will charge such purpose to the people of Kentucky. Away then, with this false clamar about equality of the negro. But he is to be reselved in our parlors on equal social terms! Who believes this? Not even the veriest eimpleton. Are free negroes so received now? Are there any restrictions of law now imposed upon you to prevent this dreaded social, parlor equality, which the second clause would remove? Are you not now as much at liberty to indulge in this equality as you would be if the amendment were now sampted? Why don't you so receive free colored person? Shame upon all who utter this senseless clamor. Society regulates social interactures for itself.

But there are some other objections which

the Federal Constitution. When two thirds of the States call a convention. Congress adopts a law calling for it. The convention the states of But there are some other objections which really deserve snewering, to which I will allude briefly. One is that which was presented to the arguments of George H. Pendleton in the Congress of the United States, and which has been rehached and handed around in various forms through newspapers and public speakers all over the country. It is one which looks pose an arcudment, any amendment or amend-ments, to the Constitution, submit them either to the Legislatures of the States or a conven-tion, to be called by the State according to dithe States shall ratify it it shall become a pars
of the Constitution to all int-uts and purposes.
This mode is then, much preferable to the others. It is immediate, it is direct, and without a
single dollar's additional expense upon the paople, and simply accomplishes the very thing
that these other modes only could secure. I
ask you, as sensible and practicable men, when
you consider the only four modes and contrast
them, why it is that sensible, intelligent, pracciation of the spirit of the Constitution by in fringing upon what were the reserved rights of ssy, I would have no particular objection to the first clause in this proposed amendment but for

ites rights. It was thrown ppon the United truggle is over and the rebellion has been crushed, and the pople who have been pouring hands in horror at the idea of Congress, by proper legislation, enforcing the non existence of slavery in the United States and territories. "Why," sava one man, "that will give Congress the power to place the negro in an equality with the white man, that confers upon Congres the power to give the negro the right of suffrage, the right to sit upon the judicial bench and in the jurors' box, and all that." If I thought that there were an honest man who believed that, I would take some pains to tre and correct film. This is, however, but a simple scare crow, raised by the same class of men, actuated by the same class of motives of these men who, in the beginning of the struggle four years ago, with whom you and I had to contend, who cried out against the doctrine of corcion, and were dreadfully frightened at the idea of coercion. This is but declaring the coercive power of Congress to enforce the provisions of our owa Constitution. Enforce how? By proper legislation. I was talking to an old friend the other day upon this subject, out in my own county. He was a geuttemanty, candid, clever, and sensible old man, but was terribly scared about the second clane. He had no particular objection to the first, however. I said to him, "Colouel, suppose the first clause of the Constitutional Amendment, alone, were presented, take off the second clause, would Congress have any power to icgislate upon the embrect, so as to enforce that clause?" "Yes sir," said he "certainty, sir, certainty." "Now," eaid I, 'what kind of legislation might Congress adopt in that case to enforce the first clause to tenforce the first clause to enforce that clause? "Yes sir," said he "certainty, sir, certainty." "Now," eaid I, 'what kind of legislation might Congress have one leave of the secthe citizen. They say to him, sir, do you intend to vote away another man's property—appealing to his pride. The mass of the people in Kentucky here no interest in slavery whether present or prospective. They never had any, and never will have they have, throughout the long period of our past political stuggles, at the sacrifice of their own in dividual and personal interests, stood up manfully to maintain the Government and the pertunious and property in the hands of their pelled to leave me and go far down South, and fight in this terrific etrugele; and he now sleeps in an untimely grave npou the stricken field of battle. I have lost him on account of your negro So you may go over the land, to this poor and friendless throughout the slave States. Go to that cabin. Look! See that pale, sickly woman with her laye number of little children almost famishing around her, and ask her "Where is your husband?" "He is yonder, perhaps in the Senthern army, or sleeps npon the battle-field, where he has gone down in stricken battle, and I am left here with these little, friendless orphans around me, with everything taken from me, and now I am starving." This is an example of thousands.

stand up for you and these interests which you admit are gone? What do you propose to accomplish by it? You can accomplish no good haps, he can make one more race. But, fellow-clitzene, consider what will be the effect of opposing the amendment? You who are peaceful men, what do you propose to accomplish by it? As I have already re-marked, the one now proposed is the best of four modes. One of the four is thrown out by common consent and it is better then either of three-it is the best, rather, of the three What do you propose to accomplish by opposi-tion? To save slavery? No. To continue it any ment except to act in the face of it and to a ray ment except to act in the face of it and to a ray
the people agoin against the Government of the
country? [Applesuse] I would be glad
if every citizen in the State of Kentucky
would propound to the candidates who oppose
it the question: Admitting all yon say, what do
you prepose to do? And the only answer he
can make or remedy enggest, is that he profoses to elect himself to office by it. [Applesuse]
Well now, fellow-citizens, there is something
datgerious in this principle of opposition, and I
warn you against suffering yourselves to be carried off in the sweep of this passion. It is dangerous, because if you follow it out to its
logical conclusion the opposition assumed
toward this smendment, it places you precitely where many were four years ago.

have to come back again if you expect to get on

come when North, South, East, and West will only indicate directions—not sectious; when we shall all feel and say we are one people—one great nation of freemen and brothers. I wish to inbuilt some additional statements, and intend to give the figures on the subject. As I have already remarked, the laboring class of men in Rentneky have no personal interest whatever in slavery, and they never did have. But their interests are anticonistic. The interests of the industrious laboring mass of white people in the Saite are based upon free labor. Free labor has not had an pen field and a fair fight in the critest of industry. Now let us look at a few facts and see how they stand out against labor. facts and see how they stand out against laboring men.

exorcrated from all obligations to give it fur-ther pretection, and may in good faith turn their attention toeccuring their own present and future interests. And they now have a right to turn and look to their own individual inter-ests and the advancement of their own pros-perity. I will take for example a few counties, that you may understand its force: Expette county, with a white population of 11 899, and their shood from every section of the land to uphold and maintain the Government of the nation against this struggle for slaver; when they have poured out their blood, and have arrived at last at the end of the conflict, it is legitimate, light, and proper to a question should set in a question that you may understand its force. Fayette or question of Slate rights. It became the right and interest of every man who claimed protection under the banner of our fathers to have this question settled finally and forcer. The Upas tree it apring up in our mid-t and beneath like withering and deadly shade our sons have gone down by the hundred thousand, property deepolled, lands laid waste, and peace nowhere to be found, but war, ensangulated war, every where, said the tread of mighty armies mide the earth tremble beneath their from head forcer of the country when the shade of which our children have gone down to nutimely graves. It is right and proper now, eir, that the from head forcer of the earth, the garden-spot of Kenter tremble beneath their from head for the remaining up its deadly polson in our midst; and beneath liths shade of which our children have gone down to nutimely graves. It is right and proper now, eir, that the National Government of their own prossible particular. The state of the proper low, eir, that the from head for the country was another man is property—appealing to the cities of the population, 5,829 slaves, and 691 owners, about one in twelve owning slaves. They have heard of the ricks and the earth the National Government of their own prossible for the development of the development of the development of the lands and to vote away arother man is property—appealing to bis price. The mass of the people in the free them and the them the order of the certain the cold for all time to come and appeal to the pride of the certain of the man of the certain the firm have in the nation to receive them in turn and lock to their own propers and event on the order of the development of the graves and stat in the richest portions of Kentneky, and the ag-gregate is this: 45,678 whites, 36 315 slaves, and 4,765 owners, about one in ten owning claves. Now, sir, think of it; how does it has pen that that slave population is there instead of a free white population? When you go to there rich counties to search for the laboring out the long pethod of our past political of a free white population? When you go to the struggles, at the ascrifice of their own individual and personal interests, according to the property in the hands of their neighbors. They have sacrificed their own individual interests to enprort and maintain the property of the slave-owner in Kentucky and throughout the slave states. They have been content to give up the rich and fertile lends to the slave-owner and his negroes to cultivate and they have retired with their families to the narrow creek bottoms, the hill-sides and ridges to rear their families. They have done all this, etr, but now they appeal to their manly pride and ask him, "Do you intend to vote away another man's property?" The man without compensation." But, fellowed without compensation." But, fellowed with their familes to remain in this condition, we were ready to make any sacrifices in our power to protect that interest to you; while it did not menace the Government of our fathers, and you permitted it to remain in this condition, we were ready to make any sacrifices in our power to protect that interest. Now it is changed. It was made to invade my security. Say: I have had a loved son, my oldest boy, who has been compelled to leave me and go far down South, and fight in this terrifice truggle; and he now sleeps in an mutimely grave upon the stricken field of

celf. What has been the effect of this upon Kentucky and all the slave States? You may go to any county in that list, and you will easily see where the slave-owners are. In my county, Adair, with 316 owners, there you will find them in the broad green river bottoms, or upon the fine rich lands, and the great mass on the poor lands. Does that come from the practical superiority of slave labor over the labor of white men? It comes because white men never had a chance in these countles, and never have had an open field and a fair fight. They are now exonerated from any obligation of extending protection to the property destroyed by the effect of the revolution. And the laboring mass have not that high sense of their own security and interests which they ongst to have, if they do not enter upon and possess the fair fields of labor. It is not the emancipation of the slaves for which we are contending, but the emsocipation of the thousands of white people. We want now to emancipate the strong arms and give them a chance on the rich and fertile fields of labor. While these facts existed, the great mass of the people having no interest prevent or prospective in slaves, stood up faithfully for the slave-owner's protection. I have been an owner myself, having inherited some property of that kind, and have a few yet whom I have not been able to get rid of. I want he been an owner myself, having inherited some property of that kind, and have a few yet whom I have not been able to get rid of. I want the Constitutional Amendment to reiseve me of these. Some are in the army. I did not want this thing at the start, but I foresaw that it would come, and that it was inevitable. The present state of slavery was not desired by me, but it has come upon us without the fault of Union mer, sad in spite of them. The rebels staked slavery on the issue of battle, and lost; we have only to pay up honorably. True, Union men did not bet on that side, but their property in slaves was staked upon the issue against their wishes and will, and they but yield to duty when they give it up. It is due to the present peace and future security of our country—it is due to its prosperity and the rights and interests of the laboring masses, who have contributed so largeisboring masses, who have contributed so largely to the security of Government. Justice to the
memory of the noble dead demands this sacrifice to perfect the noble work of their patrictism—the preservation of iasting peace.
Here in any one of these counties are
laboring men who are rearing up large
families to be industrious and intelligent
men. They look around and see their fathers
have labored all their days and scratched upon
those poor billisides for a living, with now
scarcely enough to carry him to his grave. They
look around at the fine farms and broad acree
in the river bottoms and the rich valleys, occuopened these heids of labor for them, and have ceased to drive them from our midst, and when we have given them homes here in Kenincky. And no more lands will be reserved for slaves, but it will be kept for and cultivated by Kentncky arms. Think of these things, fellow-citizers, because they are facts which must have struck the minds of all. I say, therefore, that every consideration of interest and policy re

I have detained you too long upon this ant

abolitionist? tell him no, it is too late. I do no know but that I can better illustrate by telling

demands we should ever be ready to de. He who stands still, waiting for others to help him, will reldom obtain relief. Our own shoulder

must be put to the wheel if we would remove
the burden.

Will you hear one blea further, and I will
conclude: The Constitution provides that, when
private property is taken for public use, a just
compensation shall be made. There are some
who say that if we adopt the amendment it deprives us of all claim to compensation, but if we
stand out against it and they take it, we will be
entitled to compensation. A candidate holding
this view said to me, by way of argument, that
if a Federal were to come to his house with an
order to prece a horse, he would let him help
himself, and that would lusure his compensation. I replied, that his chances for compensation would be much c hanced by promptly
and willingly furnishing the required horse—
thus attesting his active loyalty. He thought
that to refuse the horse, and let him be taken
against his will, was the way to the pocket of
the nation. I would like to see a compensation;
I do not know what will be the policy of the
present Administration.

The adoption of the Constitutional Amenda

preme Court Bench is becoming quite an interesting question to the country. The appointment will be made between now and December next, and we hope President Johnson will duly consider the claims of Kentucky juriets to the dignified position. There are men in this State whose legal ability is of the highest order, and who would wear the honors of the position in question with admirable grace.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS -Col. C. D. Pennehe er, Agent for the State of Kentneky, at Washington, has prepared the following circulars in relation to important questions that are sent to his office almost daily. A vast amount of information is contained in them and we publish them, for the benefit of the public:

OFFICE KENTTCHY STATE AGENT V.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June -, 1955.

The prisoners of war at the several degets in the and North will be discharged under the following "synlations and restrictions:

I. All entitled mean of the rebel array, and postly effects and seemen of the rebel array, and postly effects and seemen of the rebel array, will be discharged upon taking the eath of allegiance.

II. Others of the rebel array, not show the grade of Lieuternatt—except such as have arrainated at the Listed States Military of Naval Academics, and such as held a commission in either the Listed States array er many at the beninning of the sebation—may be discharged upon taking the eath of silectiones.

III. When the discharges kereby ordered are completed, regulations will be lasted in sequent to the discharge of officers having the heavy.

IV. The several commendors of prison stations will discharge each day as many of the prisoner bereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be represented from the most remote points of the country; and critified rolls will be forwarded duty to the Commissary-destruit of F. Isetsman of those on the harged. The eath of alter where all the other will be permitted to take the other alleged of the country; and critified rolls will be forwarded duty to the Commissary-destruit of F. Isetsman of those so ducharged. The eath of alter where alleged on the boundaries will be permitted to take the other than the destruction of the Department of State respecting the ammenty.

V. The Quarternanter's Department will furnish transfer to their hence, by rail or by steambook.

By order of the President of the United State.

The Secretary of war (endured the harmony of Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, and other robel of Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, and other robel of Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, and other robed harmonic months of the second of the second shape of the second three months of the property investigation, and outer the remarks on the muster-roll, showing the amount due node this order.

Assistant Adjutant-General,

PAYMATER-GINERAL'S OFFICE, NASHINGTON, D. C., 186.

Waussurver, D. C., 1865.)

To entitle a soldier to the three months' extra psy, under or derof the Secretary of War, dated May 33, 1866, he must have been a relieved of prisoner of war, discharged alice that extra and his final papers must show, by a special remark, the catres pay to be due under easil order. Those pribosers of war who have returned to duty with their commands before the 5th of May are not estitled, B. W. BRIUE, Paymaster-General,

OFFICE RESTORY STATE AGENCY,
NO. 411 PRINSPURANTA AVENTA.

WARMINGTON, D. C., 1995.)

Circular No. 15.

forps in called to the retowning cross; conditions in called to the retowning cross;

This will answer all questions addressed to this office, scaling to a marter-out of service. If with your regiment you would be subtiled to a master-out, you can obtain it; otherwise you will not be discharged, and many polication be made.

(D. P.F.WALERAKER,
Agent State of Kontacky,

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865. THE DAY WE CELEBRATE -This Day will be ted with a hilarious abandon never be witnessed in the annals of the Republi als Fourth of July comes to us as the blush of New Morning of unprecedented splendor afer a long and unequaled Night of gloom. It he grand old choruses, which original burst from the skies, of Peace on earth and will to men. It revives the hopes of oce who believe in the capability of man fo overnment, and gives solid grounds beir faith. Multitudes who rejoice incx salvely this day never expected to live to se brated in peace over an undivided cour It is like life from the dead. It is like a riced and joyful awakening after and horrible dream. We have passed ordeal of trial, and such a trial as no people taps ever before went through. The storm dreadful, and all the birds of evil a flapped their raven wings and uted unearthly acreams as it howled around noble and glorious old Ship of State ting and trembling through all her bers as she careered on amid the thick kness. At last

re should be something more or less than men not to exult To-Day. Extraordinary indeed are tions which swell the heaving bosoms of th people of the United States on this anniversar, new illustrations, and more terrible and impres those statesmen rejoiced at this, and some of bore grievously, these happily.

them undoubtedly sorrowed with a great sor The great mistake which they made-and it still make-was in judging the Present by the Men were ignorant, brutal, nnraine, and they must consequently have ere: they must consequently be governed by Kings and Kaisers. Such persons forget that the great gulf between the Past and the Present has been bridged over by the electric wires of light and truth. They forget that man has made an advance since the old experiments ere made. They forget that he reads now, at in this country; that he thinks and reasons, which he did not formerly do. We speak, of re, of the masses, not of the pilosophers, for it is the masses that sustain or destroy gov ne to and forms. The masses of the old ublics were more automata, moved as their wished them moved; they were the porte of cunning players. To-Day the people everywhere think. That is why Union has triumphed; that is why the Re public is safe. They do not think to the exent they ought, but they think, and every day they are learning to think more. In that is the hope of the great Republic through all coming me. There is the common school, and there is the newspaper press, and they have innumerreasonable religion, the m, the courts, the telegraph, the railthe steam engine, books, asylums, all est apparatus of modern civilization, and generations rise they will think more and dvely. With the ex ics come the thoughts and the thinking power to think precedes the power to act, character of the thinking determines of the acting. Thinking in the people is will be the sublime guarantee of the loni-United States. We do not see how this can be stopped, and we do not therefore see how our collisions, fierce and dreadful even, but the collision of the hardest substances emits the most umph. An old heathen put this into words before the Christian era. Gradually it makes its way, haltingly sometimes, and apparently by retrograde steps but look long and steadily.

ess has been made. Those who suppose that all nations, of wha r nature, must rise, flourish, and necessarily glorious Repuelic. he earth, and makes it glad. respect for our country h inspiring

The enginery of death is still. The f the battle-fields has given place to the gs of jubilee. Men To Day beat their swords into plowshares and feel themselves mive wer, and despite the carnage, brethreft. Kay we not with confidence believe that we are entering upon our golden period, a period of freedom and competence, of the universi usion of that knowledge which will elevate ofne, et engthen and make happy, taith no more shall rest in mounded heaps.

To us our heavens are al victories of Peace more brilliant and glori-

prompted the editor of the Press to publish day an extract of a female's letter, picked as he says, in the street, is perioctly apparnt. The extract, as published, is as follows: borne and some other toadies were sitting le stopping at Osborne's, or Belknap's, or som other such trash. I declare it makes my hear sick, and blood boll, to see all this. We procume that every lady and gentlema

an appreciate the exceeding gentlem of publishing a woman's letter (accidentally herself, she must, to be sure, if the let the lost and picked up letter of such a woarther, as "a toady," for riding in the the term "trash," the public would perhaps like that she should stand forth and show how fly are in social position. She says that such age as she speaks of make her blood boil. Let it boil en; but it will boil down to dirt, not

riv her chief rage is at General Sherman for closing up the rebellion. But if Lee, John w can she help herself?

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

true soldier and worthy of the dashing hero fron Illinois. With peculiar pleasure we recall the guage of Maj -Gen. Hazen, who led the triumphant assault upon Fort McAllister. Re ponding to the toast to the late rebullions I am glad, then, gentlemen, to have this o I am glad, then, gentlemen, to have this op-ortunity of saving to these States, I will help build them up with the same good will that e then broke down rebellion. The army and sopic will help in this great work. With the industry of the country prostrated, ith pride, ambition, and fortune all cone, let a sesist and encourage them to build up a new dustry and to put those people upon their test gain. They fought us bravely and were beste y accept the concition honesty, and so it we. We are great enough and strong ugh and must be magnanlmsus enough to it this once proud, but now fatten, people in these, and I know there is not a soldier in

the army of the United States, and I trust not i citizen in these States, who would strike a falica Just such sentiments as were expressed Mon lay evening by the distinguished officers who addicesed the hangnet, are needed to be uttered throughout the country. They should inspire the popular heart everywhere with hope for the nation and confidence in the perpetuity of the Union. These battle scarred soldiers know and appreciate the full value of the late triumph over rebellior; they know that they have stricken down brave and worthy foes, and now their hearts are full of magnanimity toward

The leading politicians of the Tery party England are greatly depressed in view of the adden termination of our civil war and the complete restoration of the Federal Union. From the beginning of the struggle they had looked forward with perfect confidence to Its esult as inevitably fraught with destruction to the Republic; and now the t-inmy hant demontration which our leval people have made of nergy and devotion in sustaining the Government startles them with new fears for the safety of aristocratic and monarchical institutions in ope. At a recent public meeting in Eng land, Mr. Roebnck, a prominent member of the Tory party in Parliament, speaking with reference to onr civil war, used the following euvenmed language:

I am quite sore that if the South had been a sim quite sare that if the South had been recognized, great good would have been done. In the first place, the arrogant, the overbearing, and great Republic of America would have een split in two, and, for the safety of Europe, tat is required.

The reader may remember that Mr. Roebuck is the same distinguished member of the Tory party whe, after visiting Lonis Napoleon, abon two years ago, arose in the British Parliament declared it to be the immediate duty of England and France to recognize the independence of the so-called "Confederate States." Mr. buck, in his recent speech, from which we have given an extract, clearly exposed the object for which a targe proportion of the aristotic politicians of England have struggled during the past four years. Feeling that the ccess of republican government in America rould be highly injurious to monarchical insti tuti ns in Europe, they hailed the inauguration f our civil war as inevitably fatal to the Union, the maintenance of which our popular reedem depends. Hence they want the great Republic of America "split in two," either secof which might then become an easy preto the ambition and power of nations abroad. The centiment uttered by Mr. Rocback in his haared for the Union should stimulate the devotion of every American citizen to free institutions under which we live. The glory of those institutions is ibly acknowledged by the efforts of the foes of republican government in foreign tands to verturn them. The triumph of the Union ver the late rebellion places the Republic in a more enviable attitude among the nations of the rth than it ever occupied before, for its strength and endurance under the mightlest assaults of its enemies have been gloriously demonstrated. How pitiful are the croakers in the midst of us who whine over the results of the late terriffic struggle when the avowed enemies of the Repubsbread are downcast in view of the grand dustration we have given of the durability of enlightened democratic principles! Every ut ance from the lips of an English aristocrat derecating the success of our arms and the restoration of the Union should brighten the hopes and confidence of every American citizen as to the future of the nation and perpetuity of our liberties.

deeply lament the death of Hon. Nathaniel Welfe, who, after a short illness, departed this life at six o'clock Monday evening last, at his esidence, in this city. The days were so few fince we had enjoyed a long social interview with the deceased, then in the glow and vigor f health, that it was difficult, as it was sorrowful, for us to realize the fact that the places which had so well known him on earth should know him no more forever. Mr. Wolfe was born and reared in Virginia, and was the fir t graduate of the University at Charlotteville, where, at an early age, he acquired the degree of Master of Arts. He came to Louisville when quite a young man and entered into the practice of law, in which he achieved fine pecuniary suc cess and a reputation of which he might well have been proud. He was justly regarded as one of the most brilliant and able criminal lawyers in the Western country. Every en of Louisville will remember the very de cided mark he made as Commonwealth's Attoney, in which capacity he served this judicial listrict during, we believe, two terms of the office in succession. As a lawver, he labored with great assiduity, and, in presenting his arument to the court and jury, he always exbited a great amount of learning and a degree

DEATH OF HON, NATHANIEL WOLFE-We

of elequence that charmed his hearers. He was an accomplished orator. Mr. Wolfe was at times engaged in politics, and his views were always of a conservative haracter, though on some questions we differed widely from him. He was repeatedly : member of our State Legislature and ever sustained a leading position as a member of that

We have seldom known a man whose heart was prompted by nobler impulses than Nathan l Wolfe's. He was a genial companion, an norable competitor of those whom his sense of duty led him to oppose, and we never knew im to swerve from the highest path of gentle.

Mr. Wolfe has died in his fifty-sixth year, and whole community laments his death as that of a distinguished and worthy citizen. His memory will long be green in the hearts of the e ple of Louisville to whose interests he de roted so much useful time and labor.

car In the lately rebellions States three ourths of the people who before the war were a fair pecuniary circumstances are now utterly broken in fortune. Thousands of them con tracted debts among themselves which they are wholly unable to meet without selling at a sacrifice the property yet remaining in their hands. To adopt such a course would still further derange their industrial interests and produce a fearful extent of poverty. Several days ago we conversed with a gentieman from Tennessec on this subject, and he made a suggestion which we thought a highly judicious one. He aggested that the poople in the different portions f Terressee, for instance, where men are under heavy liabilities which they cannot now discharge, should hold popular meetings and agree apon some uniform plan of dealing with each other in reference to their respective liabilities. Creditors, instead of pressing their debtors to the extreme point of "selling out" in order to pay, should allow them to renew their notes, giving ample time to each debtor for recuperating his finances and relieving himself from the effects of the recent war. The adoption of such a plan as this would infuse new energy and new confidence into every community of the South, producing, also, a general good feeling among the people. The people of the South are bearing now a common misfortune, and measures of relief should be at once agreed upon among themselves. We believe that after the lapse of a few years the onth will enjoy a greater share of prosperity than she has ever yet experienced. There are elements at work which are destined to develop the whole country rapidly and to a wonderful extent. The future is radiant with promise.

The Louisville Democrat, on the Fourth of July, published another set of radical resolutions in favor of negro suffrage and negro quality. Of conrec. A lady must think she has something ver

abashed head and avoid you.

valuable in her head, if we may judge from the number of locks she keepaupon it. Don't be too anxious to avoid a difficulty ook it steadily in the eye and it may turn its FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865,

There is now really no obstacle whatever to n perfect union but the difficulties arising in the labor question. Leave that out, and day, without a gun in the Southern States e people would resume their prior rebellious ition, and acquiesce in all the acts of the Then why not do what we can toward the cet-

lement of the labor question by adopting the mendment, and thus make Kentuckv's udition conformable to that of the rest of the outlern States, in which slavery has confess edly ceased to live? Why not do what ve may to effect the immediate settlement of question by adopting an intelligible policy in place of a policy that is neither one bing nor another-a policy that would keep egal slavery when real slavery has vanishedcolley that makes the blacks think they may narter themselves upon their old masters, and et do nothing but be impudent to them and real from them-a policy that whilst making the blacks worse than worthless, keeps white aborers out of our State-a policy that lets nebody know what is what or who is who-a mongrel policy-a policy one third horse, third ass, and a third zebro! n earth is such a policy, if policy it may be called, to settle or tend to settle the labor question?" If an editor treats his readers as fools, and they continue to heed him, they are just what he takes them to be

ite further savs: The emancipation of the negroes in the exit may be tacitly consented to, but unfor-nately it has been found that emancipation is ot all that is necessary in this important matal with the freedmen, are questions involving ispute and disagreement. The Governmen ince itself burthered with this task at this im citant period and unable to adjust it with any sfaction to the people I the emancipation of slaves is to be assented

sent is a real one, why be afraid to speak it out But our neighbor thinks that emancipation is not all that is 'necessary' in the matter. Well what if it isn't? Emancipation exists in fact, if not in name, and, if more is "necessary," why cannot that "more" be accomplished just as well as it could be if emancipation didn't exist If cmarcipation is needed, and something else, tce, how can the present condition of things in to South or the adoption of the amendment by Kentucky, prevent the "something else" from being done? How can the rejection of the same of a thing that doesn't exist prevent peo-He from adopting whatever measures they please? Could a sound system of labor be more asily adopted in the present confused, disor garized, disintegrated state of affairs than it

further save: We see but one safe conclusion to come to— or the people of the several States to regulate he matter in such manner as suits them best, o do with the negroes in the Southern States, by force, as they shall deem best, and for the Federal Government to entorce what they

could be if order were brought out of the

Emancipation, as we have said, is an eterna ruth. The amendment, no matter what Kentneky may do this year, or the next, or the next. will very soon be made a part of the Constitu tion in accordance with the express provisions of the Constitution itself, and then Congress will have, under the authority of the Constitu tion in its present form, full power, and be bound to the duty, of sceing that the new portion of the Constitution is carried out in a fit manner in all the States. If an editor must quarrel with the Constitution as it is, let him grant the rich boon of his wrath to our great old fathers who made it. They can etand his denunciations. If they can't, let their ghosts appeal to us. Onr neighbor desizes that the negroes of the Southern States. ried by the war and the Federal Government, shall be disposed of just as the people of those States shall deem best. But what if the people of these States should choose to restore them to slavery! What if the people there should enact that the negroes should not leave their borders, and that any of them refusing to work for their old masters at a dollar a month or for victnals and clothes should be bondsmen for life! We have no idea that our Southern friends, even if not interfered with by Federal power, could carry out any such policy, but our Government must look to possibilities and even to theories.

Save the Democrat: just what the Federal Government does want? We have martial law at the instigation of six or eight negroes, not the radical party, which in-terrupts freedom of deliberation. terrupts freedom of deliceration.

They want to free the negroes, but then they want, under the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment bill, to enforce how it is to be done in all its details. Shall blacks be niltweed to vote? That is decemed essential to Shall they ride in street cars, sit on juries, take their places on the witness stand? All these are to be actiled, one was or the other, by fluctuating tendencies of Federal authority. Until all these are done matilal law will not cease, nor will it cease until the people are compelled into acquiescence. To vote for the Constitutional Amend nent is to vote for all these.

Have we really "martial law at the instigation of six or eight negroes?" What does the writer mean? Does he intend to say (certainly he does or seems to) that martial law for any part of Kentucky has been declared since the 'six or eight negroes" he refers to called, a few days ago, upon the President? If he does, let him say who c and when and by whom the proclamation or order for martial law was issued, and or what page of what book or paper it can be found. He further says that "the radical party in Kentucky interrupts freedom of deliberation. We are not of "the radical party," and are not respensible for it, but we are not aware that it uterrupts 'freedom of deliberation." Where is it committing this outrage? Does the editor of the Democrat feel his "freedom of delibera tion Interrupted? If he doesn't, who does?

The Democrat wants to know whether, under the Constitutional Amendment, "blacks are to be allowed to vote, ride in street-care it on juries, and take their places on the witness stand." Shame on all shameless dem agogues! What does the Constitutional Amendment propose beyond declaring the alaves free? What has the amendment to do with the thing the Democrat mention:? What power would t cenfer or purport to confer on Congress to authorize freed slaves to vote, ride on street. cars, and sit on juries and take their places on the witness stand? It the amendment were adopt ed, would it make the slaves, ao called, free than the present free blacks? And has not Con gress just as much power, and just as little, to conter the privileges the Democrat speaks o opon the present free blacks as it would have to confer them upon the freed blacks? Wha opening would the adoption of an unde iledly constitutional measure by the Statgive for the perpetration of unconstitutional outragea by the Federal Government? What relation does or can the one thing bear to the

other?

PROGRESS OF READJUSTMENT -The convic ion that real pence has come is universal. From all the Southern States the same voices are heard. Even the old secessionists and leaders in the attempted revolution are joining in the demand for the restoration of order and nnouestioning submission to the laws. Their atterances are important only as showing how thorough and profound is the conviction that the trinmph of the cause of the Union is complete. and how ready they are to yield implicit obedience to the national authority. They are willing and anxious, they declare, henceforth to conduct themselves in all repects as good and loval citizens. How ell Cobb, one of the most truculent individuals in the late "Confederacy," who, not long ago, wanted to die rather than be a 'submissionist" to the United States Government, now warmly counsels, according to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, "on the part of the peo ple a cheerful and prompt obedience to the Constitution and laws of the country. He be lieves that slavery is forever dead, but he is not at all despondent as regards the future of the South; on the contrary, he believes that a bright future is ahead, and thinks it only remains for the people to put forth their best energies to ward developing the resources of the country o insure commercial success. James L. Orr. of South Carolina, in a letter, making a grace of necessity, demanda complete submission to the Government. Roger A. Prvor. of Virginia one of the original States' rights men, who did all he could to bring on the war, is now very lecided in his support of the regular authorities. John Forsyth, of Alabama, formerty of the Mobile Register, and Minister to Mexico, comes out strongly for the new order of things, and dwells

with force upon the dnty of obedience to the

nws of the victorous Republic." Maliory, the Confederate Secretary of the Nsvy, now a prisoner, protests his future loyalty and would The Democrat says in an article of vestervery much like to get ont of limbo npon such terms. Breckinridge in Hayana, it is affirmed, advises the secesh refugees of that neighborhood to return to their country, crave executive clemency, and henceforth put far from their inds all secession nonsense and hatred of the privereal Yankee nation. Nearly all the rebe senerals of note, Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, Ewell, Early, etc., we believe, have filed their ctitions for parden, while the masses of the outh, glad to escape from a merciless military despotism, are everywhere devoting themselves industrial pursuits and repairing as rapidly

s possible the ravages to which they had been

ntjected.

Manifestly, the collapse of the revolt has been s sudden, and, to multitudes, as nucepected as its rise. Considering the flerceness of the assions that had been roused, the extent of erritory over which the war was waged, and the numbers engaged in it, what we now sec of the progress of readjustment already made n the South, must be regarded as remarkable, and every indication of public sentiment warrants the opinion that what remains to be accomplished in the way of pacification will folow as rapidly as that which has up to this ime been effected. The work to be done was ruly herentean. The South was almost completely paralyzed. Industry was nearly at an end; the railroads mostly torn up and made ueserviceable: of white laborers there were pone except the extremely old and young boys. The egrees had things pretty much their own way, and did littic more than to earn a bare bsistence. The schools and churches were closed, the viltages forsaken execut by starving and ragged women and children, and disorder and tyranny, and disease, robbery, and death held high carnival over a cuntry larger than half of Europe. Do we xpect peace, order, health, and plenty to come out of a chaos of misery and inwlessness of such , why must it be assented to tacitly? If an asnagnitude in a day? The elements of the unqualed storm must have time to settle.

Much has been done, much remains to be. The difficulties are great, but they are not inrmountable. Nothing reasonable is impossible with a free people who have the highest ncentives to urge them on, who are blessed with peace and the elements of boundless proserity, who are intelligent, full of resolution, pluck, and of indomitable perseverance. In the work of substituting the free for the

copment, obstactes will of course be met institutions which were held up as models of with. The subject has been wisely remitted by perfection have failed, fallen to pieces, and be the President to the people of the respective ome a wreck." The London Standard ac States. All that he insists upon, as we understard it, is that the free basis adopted shall be cures Lord Russell of disgraceful servility to the North in his circular to the various departcarried out in good faith. The details are left ments concerned with the supervision of home wretched slavery-chaos? The Democrat still to the wi-dom of the State governments. These and colonial ports. The London Star talks ensibly, and considers the whole rebellion have been organized by persons of undoubted yalty and who will promptly and honestly fairly subdued, notwithstanding the reports stain the policy of the national authorities. about Kirby Smlth and his great army in Texas. Hence there can be no collision between them In carrying into practical operation the free esis, it is not necessary that all the State organizations should adopt the same details in respect to it; and it is hardly probable that this will be done, because circumstances may make a difference desirable. The chief features of the

lave basis of labor, now in the process of de-

new plan must necessarily be, in reference to the reedmen, industry, and wages. The negroes must work. Upon this point there will be the utmost unanimity of sentiment. Vagabondage cannot be thought of or tolerated for an lastant. With most of the freedmen, self-preservation and self interest will doubtless be sufficient incitements to industry. Hunger is a mighty pernasive, whose appeal the freed negro will careely he able to resist. Contracts entered nto between whites and blacks will of conrec be made binding in law, and this will insure leady service on the one hand and steady pay on the other. Broken contracts will subject the parties to loss as among contractors exclusively white This will be mutually protective. attempt should be made to fix the wages of the freed people by statute law. That will regulate teelf. In some States labor is higher than in others, and there is a difference in the different parts of the same State, and the services of some nds are worth twice as mncn as these of others, as in every department of business. Thus any attempt to fix an invariable rule is absurd in the highest degree and will

Among the more ignorant and lazy negroes,

there will doubtless be some who may at first reinse to work, and endeavor to live by stealing and plander. While the military authorities ontlinue their functions in the Southern States, these vagabonds will be promptly dealt with They will at once be arrested and put to work; and when military law ceases to be operative, State law will occupy its place. This disposes f the question of negro vagnboadage and idle ness. There will be another class of freed persons for whom provision will have to be made. These embrace orphans, the aged, and infirm. In the free States such persons are taken care of by the respective towns, each town mainaining its own poor. Generally the towns have what is called a "Poor Farm" or 'Poor House." Some such system will in al! probaillty be found indispensable in the South, bough the soil is so rich and the climate so geninl that there will be few persons anable to sapport themselves. When these "Poor Houses" are properly conducted by intelligent over seers or superintendents, they are self sup orting, and are not, therefore, necessarily bu dena npon the tax-payers. They can be made

prove utterly abortive.

o in the South. Upon the whole, therefore, we see no "lion in he path" of the readjustment of the labor system of the South upon the free basis, and we

rgue that it will be surely and safely done. That the negro will not realize all that his exited imagination has conjured up in a state of icedom, may be put down as certain. He will ind no freedom from the "common lot" of abor, no freedom from cares and anxieties. These, indeed, in his case, will be increased, for which he will seek compensation in his altered ondition. And his late master, we may be retty sure, witt not find emancipation such a ng-tear as he had supposed. In many respects he will experience grent relief, and it is just posaible that when the new system is fairly in ope. ation he may be delighted with the change. We prefer to think so

Tuesday morning last we published in our lumns a letter from Hon. George H. Yamin, which he emphatically denied two charges preferred against him by the Louisville Demorat. The first charge was, that he 'travels round his district with a guard of soldiers to pretect bim." The second was, that he had sold mo'hers away from their children." The cmocrat insists that the charges are true; we are sure, he wever, that they are wholly natrue and we need no further evidence of the fact th n Mr. Yeaman's own derial, which cannot for a moment be questioned. The Democrat says that the only point Mr. Yeaman does lery is that the "woman and child were eparated," and that that "Is a matter of no onsequence to us." Didn't the Democrat charge that Mr. Y. had "sold mothers away iom their chi'dren?" That was one of the charges which the Democrat made and which Mr. Y. conies, and the Democrat cannot escape the "consequence" of having made an untrue charge by nowsaying that Mr. Yeaman "having pecketed the money, now proposes to free the negroes he sold." He may have sold a negro, children."

but he never sold "mothers away from their As to the guard of soldiers, Mr. Yeaman deies that he has any such guard to protect him in his "travels round his district." The Democrat says that "his not travelling from one place to another with a squad of aoldiers is a matter of no consequence, and it is not in the charge." It was "in the charge," directly and positively, and the Democrat scribbler has but cenfessed that his charge against Mr. Yeaman is ntrue, but 'is of no consequence." We differ from the scribbier on that point for the nnavoidable "consequence" is that Mr. Yeaman's statement is proved to be true, while that of the scribbler is proved to be untrue. The Democrat asks the "other George to whom he (Yeaman) writes, how much of the

charge does he deny?" Well, he denies the charge o the same extent that Mr. Yeaman does. The fact that Mr. Yeaman is a slaveholder. otwithstanding his advocacy of emancipation, ery greatly strengthens his present position. for he is enabled thereby to discuss the question in Kentucky as one who is substantially interested in the slavery system. He does not propose to retain his slaves while he mannmits the slaves of others, but he proposes, for the common good, to share the losses, if any, that may be

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1163.

the fact that a considerable majority of them ld secessionists of the State are struggling to of thorough hostility to the Government. While npon its valuable contents. Major-General Rousseau, as our friends

wealth hy the leaders of that party? Let the masses of Keniucky caimly reflect upon the dangerous path into which it is sought to lead them, before they make up their minds to The London Times thinks the exercise of entral powers and obligations is very perplexing. It says "the party struggling for indeendence will eagerly grasp at every word of the neutral that can be tortured into an expresion of sympathy or an earnest of recognition The Government engaged in putting down the movement, with a contrary movive, will fasten the same interpretation on the very profession of neutrality. The 'concession' of bel ligerent rights to the Sonthern Confederacy, it he world attest. was said on both sides, was a quasi recognition of sovereignty. The truth is that, so far from teing a quasi recognition of sovereignty, it was rather a recognition of the fact that the sover eignty of the South was not a fail accompli. The London Post sticks to it that republican estitutions here have proved a failure and declares that "in truth, while the North is rejolcng over a restored Union, the South represent the conquered republic, and the broad fact stands cut beyond controversy that, in their

It is said that the rebel ex Mayor Mayo, o Richmond has avowed his determination to be a candidate for re-election to that office in deliance of the Government.—Telegraph.

hour of trial, the form of government and the

A gentleman whom we conversed with

everal days ago enumerated the names of can

lidates of the so-called 'conservative' party

who are running for the Legislature in different

re men who from the very beginning of the

I'nion and active sympathizers with the rebel-

te war have been avowed encinles of the

on. Under the guise of "conservatism" the

ccure the legislative power of the Common-

ealth into their own hands, that they may ef-

fectually use it to place Kentncky in a position

tese so called "conservatives" are branding the

hey are in active co operation with the original

ebel party, led by such men as Lazarus W.

Powell and Ex-Governor Helm. In a majority

of instances they are putting forward the mem-

ers of that party as their Legislative candidate

is franght with immeasurable peril to all the in-

terests of Kentucky. We have experienced the

horrors of one rebellion; must we prepare for

another? We have defeated the rebel named

the State when they were strucking to over-

These gentlemen are pursuing a course which

tried Union men of the State as "abolitionists.

arts of Kentucky, and we were impressed with

If Mr. Mayo has received full pardon from the Government, we don't know that the Gov ernment can have any objection to his being a candidate for re-election to the mayoralty. But he was a very bad and offensive rebel; but having humbly declared his penitence and naked pardon, we don't think that any present taik of his about defiance to the Government hat has been lenient to him is in good taste.

The amendment proposed confers on Congress the power to give the right of suffrage to

This is the power the amendment confers: Sec. 2. Congresa shall have power to enforce his article by appropriate legislation. Ard this is the power already conferred on Congress by the Constitution as it now is: The Congress shall have power-

To make all laws which may be necessary and tor carrying into execution the foregoing rtmeut er otlicer thereof.

For The "oldest inhabitant" of E-ic Pa. was and the other day imbedded in a piece of inminous coal that had been broken for burn ng. It was a live frog that was rouse i from a non of many thousand years. It is probable. that, when he came to the surface, he hardly recognized his own town.

o of the New Orleans T VERA CRUZ, June 1, 1863 VERA CRUZ, June 1, 1865.

The Emperor is still on his travels, stuffing birds and shooting deer, while the Empress is at a staudstill awaiting his return to the capital. The last news from the interior is of a serious nature. Count Potter has been defeated by the Lit crais in the State of Michoacan, the Count wounded and his troops badly betten, though he, of contre claims a victory, only retreating for want of wa'er, when he says in the first part of the report that the fight occurred by a lake and curing two hours rain.

The Liberals, uneer Negre'e, still hold Monterry, Statillo, and all the country bordering on the Rio Grande, and though the attack on Malanco as failed, they have been able to hold all the rest.

the State of Tamaulipas, with the exception f the ports of Matamoros and Tampico, a c en-nely field by the Liberals. Everywhere in the outry the people cem to be rising against the Fiench. The only part of the country tally held by the Impeninists is the eavlrons the capital and the road to Vera Conz In the capital things continue the same there is no accord between the Freuch rue as ev er; there is no accord between the Freuch com-mander and the Imperial Government. Noth-lug has been done to recupernte the finances of the country, though the news by the last steam-er seems to indicate that the great project of the Inperial loan lettery will need with success. It an individual tried to raise the wind by auch means Ic would be indicated for swindling Im-nufice for bouds, whose face shows 500 francs, the lender pays 350 francs. They bere six per cent interest. Every year 3,000,000 are to be rifled and prizes drawn varying from half a million to 25,000 for the benefit of the bond-helders. Besides, after lifty years, their capital is to be doubled; that is to say, they receive o te doubled; that is to say, they recely 100 francs with the interest payable semi-anually in Paris. The French Government acele the first amount paid in to cover the places and pay itself, and Maximilian only gets ab ut 2 000,000. In one year he has apent 000, and is no nearer pacifying the cour

than he was six months ago. It is true he has in his Cabinet some Liberals ut the party will have none of him. The Confederates still continue que to flock t Mexico. There is no doubt Dr. Gwin will ge his project through. It only awaits the signa ture of Meximillan to be one a law. He goe out as Director General of Emigration for the States of Sonora, Chilmahua, Durango, and Tamauilpas, with extraordinary powers and eight thousans French troops to back him. The emigration is to be strictly Sonthern or Confederate. Ten thousand Confederates are to be armed and paid by the Empire, but kept in the above mentioned States as protection to the emigrature. Strategical points are to be fortified and carriered on the frontier. Dr. Gwin's son has applied for and will get an excludive privilege for all the railroads in Sonora. The Southerners are elste and golden visions float before them. The last news from the Stress has caused a panic, and every mail is anxiously expected. out as Director General of Emigration for th

expected.

Napoleon has sent out a Director of Police to
Maximilian, Cappo d'Istri, who lately returned ganizing the poiled of the Celestiai Em-Per-ecutions immediately began, a la French. The two first imprisonments has ansed a great sensation

eaned a great sensation.

It seems that Col. Henry Mejia, of the Liberal party, lately went to Mexico under a sa'eguard, to attend to some valuable property he had incrited, and whits in the city invented a rifle, of which much was spoken. It is said to shoot accurately sixty times in a minute. Finding it difficult to construct it in Mexico, he decided going to the United States. By nexident, in the same stage there was Mr. Bay, ex-Governor of Mexico, also of the Liberal party. Two prominent Liberals going to the States looked so much like conspiracy, that on their arrival at Vera Ciuz both were arrested and put in dungeons, their trunks opened and papers seized. Unfortunately for Col. Mejia, he had some despatch s heir trunks opened and papers seized. Unfor unately for Col. Mejia, he had some despatch : for the State Department at Washington, and also a model of his rifle, or, as the Freuch called it, internal machine. The despatches were opened and the rifle seized. As both these genmen had safe conducts, and really no could be proved against them, and as such in prisonments were in direct contravention of the Provisional Statute, they were released after eight days' close confinement. These arrest caused intense excitement, and the fears of an emeute induced, no doubt, their prompt release The rottenness of the empire is beyond scription. The lavish expenditures of M milian have no check, and nothing is done to be benefit of the committee of the

the benefit of the country. If Maxit two years the debt of Mexico wo creased \$300,000,000.

The roads are impassable in the rainy season

system. The French londly complain. They say something is due to France, which means that they are tired of the Austrian, and want Mcxloo for themselves; that if they must fight the United States, the prize must be for them. As for fighting the Americans, 40 000 Franch, can easily rout an army of 100,000 Yankees. French vanity can admit no equality, as they say one abot, then a charge, and the poor Americans will be apitted on French bayonets. The Confederates seriously proclaim that they only can save the empire, by the emigration of Southerners, who will railly by thousands at the call of Gwin, and raise an impassable bulwark against American aggression. This is seriously believed and circulated by the French Commarder-in-Chief.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU -The raciest speech that we have read for a long time was General Reusseau's, delivered at the Court-house on Saturday evening. General Ronsecau is a live man, thoroughly imbued with the apirit of of the late war in which he sustained an eminent and glorions part. While we still cherish the kindest feelings toward our old friend, Rober: Mallory, we earnestly hope that the people of this District will elect General Rousseau to Congress by an overwhelmning majority. The General's infinence in Congress will be potent for good, not to Louisville alone, but to our whole State. He will always act with decision and wisdom in the discussion of public measures, and will serve his constituents with unfailing industry and fidelity. Read the speech of General Roussean, and calmly reflect

saw from his speech delivered here, is mak-

ing a most vigorous and powerful canvass.

The speech referred to was a masterly one,

showing that the gallant and distinguished

General speaks very much as he fights. He is

throw the Union; must the loval people now be bold, legical, and eloquent. He does not talk represented in the Legislature of the Commonas a mere politician. He occupies the high broad, clear, steady, and uncolored light. Instead of theorizing and cavilling and quibbling. what is best, under the circumstances, for his Dist: ict, his State, and his Country. The light wisp. He treads on solid ground and not in swamps and quagmires. He doesn't lose sight of substances in the pursuit of thin shadows. He deals with living issues and not with the blue corpees of dead ones. He would raise no vampyres from the grave to suck the life-blood ent and the future-ay, and a man too of the past, as his brave deeds done for the nation and Our people owe a vast debt to General usecau. He has been willing to give his life

their votes for hlm. He was the first, at the commencement of the rebellion, to see the dangers and the needs of Louisville and Kentucky, and, with him, to see was to do. In suite of the remonstrances of hundreds for whom he had the highest respect, some of them high functionaries, he obtained, though with diffiand proceeded with the least possible delay to raise troops for Kentucky's defense. He was constrained to do this on the other side of the river-certainly a great obstacle to success-but no difficulties could quell his danntless will in what he believed to be a mighty and a holy cause. He raised as magnificent a brigade as ever encountered a rebel host. When General Buckner's thousands were approaching Lonisville from Bowling Greeu, assured of victory, that brigade, led by ita noble chief, sprang forth in the night to meet them and permaneutly arrested their progress. None, we preume, doubt that this brigade saved our city from capture and our State from occupation by the rebel forces, for, without it, we should have been defenceless. Surely then it would be strange if our people should refuse to Major-General Rousseau the office for which he has been prevailed on to be a candidate. But they won't. They are no ingrates.

THAT SECOND SECTION .- The proposed Contutional Amendment consists of two sections By the first section slavery or involuntary servitude is prohibited throughout the United States. and by the second it is declared that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article (that is the first section) by appropriate legislation." The opponents of the amendment in thi

State, and everywhere else, admit that slavery, as a system of labor, has been utterly subverted as a cons quence of onr late civil war, and that its restoration is not among even the no-sibilities of the future. They do not, therefore, opocse the amendment prohibiting slavery upon the ground that the institution still exists or that its former status can be re-established. They admit, with ns, that, whether in accordance with our will or not, the system has be come an irrevocable institution of the past An argument, however, against the amendment is strengously urged by them, predicated npen their own construction of its second section, which, they assert, confers upon Congress the conemancipated slaves with the elective franchise. They do not pretend that, under the Constitution, as now existing, Congress can exercise such a power, but that the ratification of the roposed amendment will confer it, meaning hereby that the second section confers addi ional power upon Congress. We assert, how ever, that the second section adds nothing whatever to the first, that it confers noon Congress no power which that body would not ave under the first section alone. The second section is nothing more than a declaration of low a single article declaring the abolition of slavery in the United States. Therefore, should the first section only of the proposed amendment be engrafted upon the Constitution, it wenld unavoidably follow that Congress would have power to enforce the section, article, or amendment "by appropriate legislation." Such a necessary result of the formation of the

of the Government in pursuance of that instrucent Constitutional provisions are a dead letter, unesa power to enforce them is conferred upon be used to that end, all "appropriate" and immaterial whether the exercise of implied the Government, will undoubtedly ac powers is conferred, as in our Constitution, by express provision or not. In other words, a neans to enforce it, necessarily carries with it a power to use all the means necessary to en-

force the power. Why, then, this furious assault upon the harmless provision, and, if you please, a useless provision. We say to the opponents of the Amendment, make your war np: n the first sec tion; make your fight upon the question of forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. for in that alone is the real issue presented by the Constitutional Amendment. If the second section 'confers upon Congress the power to implication, would the first section, though the second were struck out entirely. That section would of itself confer on Congress power to enforce it by "appropriate legislation," for otherwise it would be nugatory. Strike out, if you please, the second section, and ratify the first, and it becomes a part of the Constitution, it becomes a power "vested in the Government of merely by implication, but by an express provision, would have power "to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying [lt] into execution." Therefore, we say the real and only isane presented by the amendnent is, shall slavery, which the rebellion has destroyed in point of fact in the United States, be declared abolished by constitutional law? The amendment, neither in the first nor second section, nor in both sections together, confers on Congress the 'power to give the right of nffrage to negroes," that being left to the exclusive control of the respective States themselves. The amendment confers the power only to pass such laws, if any at all, as may be "appropriate," "necessary," or "proper" to secure the negroes from slavery or involuntary

Fred Douglass is telegraphed to have said n his Fourth of July letter to the committee at the head of the celebration in Washington. that the country will never get rid of the negro question until the negroes are allowed the right of suffrage. We apprehend, that, if the nigpers were allowed that right, we should hardly have any other questions than nigger ones.

We are rather aurprised to hear of the reat apprehensions of a negro insurrection at Richmond. There has always been a good deal of talk in time past about the probability of negro rebellions in the South, but what have the Richmond niggers got to rebel against now?

We hear some of the returned officers rondering what employment they shall seek. Havn't they heard of the oil business? The Democrat is for keeping what it calls elayery. It is noon the black track. It will

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT .- A VOLY teresting interview lately took place between the President and General Logan, the substance of which is given in the Washington corn spendence of the Chicago Tribune. General Logan congrainiated the President upon the conservative policy he had initiated. He said the age, and clearly comprehending the results that the era of war being closed, and that of peace opened, it was "essential to peace that the passions of both sections should now be allayed by kindly and considerate, vet frm action on the part of the Executive.'

President Johnson replied that he desired to have the acceded States return back to their former condition as quickly as possible. Stavery had teen the conse of the war. That cause was now, most happily, removed, and consequently he desired to see the Union restored as It was previously to the war, or, as the President laughingly remarked, as our Democratic friends need to say, "the Constitution as it is, the Union as It was," always saving and except slaver; that had been abilished. The warhad decided that and forever.

Negro suffrage naving been mentioned by President Johnson replied that he desired

Negro suffrage paving been mentioned by ome one present, the President said, that, "with regard to the extension of suffrage, the sentiment of the country at present appeared to tend toward a restriction rather than an extension of the right of suffrage generally." Reverting back to the general question, he ontinued: 'General, there's no such thing as

reconstruction. These States have not gon level of statesmanship. He looks at things in a out of the Union, therefore reconstruction is nnecessary. I do not mean to treat them as inchoate States, but merely as existing under a ne devotes his attention to the consideration of temporary suspension of their government, provided always they elect loyal men." He declared it to be the 'province of the Executhat guides him is a star and not a will-o'-the- tive to see that the will of the people is carried cut in the rehabilitation of these rebellious States, once more under the anthority as well as the protection of the Union." This tallies exactly with the ground we took

vesterday as to the position of the President in reference to restoring the States lately in revolt of men and women. He is a man of the pres- to their normal condition as members of the Union. He intends to have the "Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," saving only the substitution of the free for the slave basis of labor in the South. The war has decided that question, and forever. All other questions reor them, let them not be nawilling to give lating to the internal policy of the States he refers to the people of the States themselves, and he intends that their "will shall be carried out " What more can be asked? Is not that democratic? Is not that acting up to and examplifying the genius o' republican institutions? Is not that sustaining self-government? Is not that constitutional in the strictest sense of the word? cu'ty, the necessary anthority from Washington | Can the most rigid supporter of the organic law-and we yield to none in this respect-iationally demand that the President shall do more than maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people to self-government and protection under it? To what, then, does all this spavined and jaundleed twaddle of the remnants of accession in this State amount? What sense is there in all their rigmurole about overriding the Constitution, military usurpations, and a consolidated despotism? What do the oppositionists want? With the sole exception of the slavery question, which they know the war has forever and irreversibly decided, the ident tells as he is determined we shall have the Union as it was, with all its old vigor, founded upon law and order, with all the rights of loyal people-now loyal-with State lines and State rights clearly defined and adhered to, and the whole machinery of civil government moving on again as soon as possible in the old grooves made smooth, gilttering, and glorious ty its old-time workings. Doesn't an enthusiastic response come up from every loyal bosom in the country and State? Isn't it the interpretation of the profound yearnings of all hearts.

> The President tells us this in words. He tells us the same thing by his acts. His words and his acts harmonize and illustrate each other. and neither acts nor words are obscure or admit of any doubtful meaning. Any one who reads may understand them.

the opponents of our system of government ex-

But we are told the Proclamation of Emancipation is unconstitutional. Wasn't the revolt unastitutional? And can we now any more obliterate the one than we can plot out the record of the other, ghas:ly and bloody as it was? The revolt and the proclamation belong to history.

Both are beyond recall.

So far as slavery is concerned, however the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution will soon place its extinguishment advocate Holt was the only one adminute of the constitution will soon place its extinguishment and the only one adminute of the constitutional hash without any refer to the constitutional hash without any refer to the constitutional hash without any refer to the constitution of the proposed amendment to the constitution will soon place its extinguishment. Constitution will soon place its extinguishment upon a constitutional basis without any reference to the binding force of the procla it almost unanimously, and its adoption by three fourths of all the States is merely a question now of a few more months or weeks, so that those who choose to regard the proclam :tion as theoretically unconstitutional-though it has already taken effect—can shortly place their feet upon the solid rock of the Constitu. tion, and know that slavery exists no more by virtue of the organic law of the land. The vexed question will have been got rid of so far as national politics are concerned, through the power of the Constitution regularly exerted, without reference to the proclamation. That amendment has been proposed in exact accordance with the since I distributed, near Woodstrok, Georgia, the last Confederate force cast of the Chatta-bocchie. I trust there is wisdom enough in the counsels at Washington City not to drive a ietter and spirit of the Constitution as it now xists. It has now been ratified by twenty-three States, four more being necessary to give li effect as a part of the Constitution. The Logislatures of three of the non-slaveholding States, Iowa, California, and Ocean have not ver Constitution itself, arising from the operations met. They will make twenty-six States

ratifying the amendment. Should Kentucky follow their example-as she will if her citizens are alive to their own interestsher action will give it effect. If she should not, Congress, either expressly or by implication: it will make no difference so far as the and, where there is silence as to the means to final result is concerned, as the Legislathree of the Southern States, composed, as "recessary" and "proper" means exist by un- they will be, of loyal men, acting in harmony with existing facts and the policy of amendment just as acon as they shall have been properly organized. There can be no power conferred, without a specification of the room for any doubt upon this point. The institution of slavery, it is admitted on all hands, is dead. There is not a public or an intelligent man in the South, so far as we know, who, for a mement, doubts this, or who holds any other lansecond section of the Amendment? It is a guage in reference to it. Hon, Robert Mallory, in his speech at the Court house in this city the other night, admitted it. How. W. B. Campbell, ex-Gavernor of Tennessee, who is a candidate for Congress, and who does not believe the Emancipation Prociamation constitutional, admitted it the other day in a public speach in his district. General Robert E. Lee admits it. Breckinridge, Cobb, Mallory, Orr, Pryor, and the rest of the secession celebrities admit Everybody admits it-Unionists, secesiopista, semi-accessionista, radicala, conservatives, alcepy people, wide-awake people, Constitutional Amendment men, anti-Constitutional Amendment men, fossilized old fogies, young America, and the rest of mankind, ard woman kind. There is not a disenting voice-slavery is dead. As it will not the United States," and as each Congress, not be for the interests or pleasure of the Southern people to retain a dead carcass, they will of ourse proceed with as little delay as practicable to bury it out of sight. In other words, the Legislatures of the Southern States, as soon as they are properly organized, will ratify the Constitutional Amendment—should their action be necessary to give it effect-and thus put the ubject to which it relates, so far as it is a national question, forever at rest-a consumma tion devoutly to be wished. There are some persons scattered about in

various parts of the country both North and South who want the President to do a very absurd thing. They wish him to issue a proclamation conferring the rights of citizenship upon negroes throughout the Southern States. They wish him to make them voters at once, In other words, they want him to reverse his whole constitutional policy, and adopt their own in its stead. They want the President to ignore the Constitution, and State lines, and State action, and convert the Federal Government into a huge consolidated, centralized sysicem, after the style of monarchical governments, deriving, in effect, all its anthority from the National Executive. They demand, now in a time of peace, the exercise of almost unlimited power on the part of the President, which can only be justified by the direct necessities of actual hostillites. The New York Independent, in a late issue, asks Mr. Johnson to issue a document "that shall take rank with the Proclamation of Emancipation and the Deciaration of Independence," by which it means just such a manifesto as we have indicated, onferring the right of suffrage upon negroes hronghout the Southern States. Into the hands of these extremists the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky are Str

the secessionists are making a grand rally for power again, and that unless the negroes are llowed to vote, and vote at once, they will be in danger of being tyrannized over by their former masters; hence these men call upon the Presi nt to seen me the power to confer upon negr as a me as of safety and protection the right to vote. The opponents of the Constitu merdment here are alarming them, and at he same time giving them power. We have fears that they will be able to move the President from his constitutional course; but if nything could induce him to depart from it, it ould be the efforts of the semi-secessionists of this State to revive the stavery leave. They are ducing mischief and ouly mischief to the et interests of Kentneky and of the whole South. They are giving life and strength to the very party that they profess to be opposed to is not possible that they can be ignorant of this. If the people of Kentucky wish this

to revive the slavery issue. WASHINGTON, July 5. The Fourth passed off here to-day withon r celebration save by the colored people, who thered to the number of several thousand Inc tone of the apercuses delivered on the occasion all favored nigner suffrage, as did the letters from distinguished public min.

The most masked in this respect were from General Fremout and Governor Andrew. The latter in the close of his letter says: "For myself, I am certain that equal rights and impartial there, will get be accorded to all who own.

ight of suffrage conferred upon slaves at once

let them emprort these secession radicals among

us who are opposing the Constitutional Amend-

ment. If anything can bring this about such

a course of action wilt. We warm them in

time of the inevitable tendency of any attempt

tial liberty will yet be accorded to all who own this for their country and home. I am sure that no rule of dectrine less fundamental will be tolerated by that grand concervative centiment alwars predominant at last." F ed Douglas in the course of his letter sava

that the country will never get rid of the negro question until the colored race are allowed the is lt of suffrage. Senator Wilson in his speech gave notice that

Setator wisson in his speech gave nouses that be should introduce a bill at the next session of Congress guaranteeing freedom to every black citizen in the country. He sico nrged the colored people of this Dis-trict to petision Congress for the right of suf-ings here, and he believed Congress would quart it. New York, July 6.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says o consequence of ramors in that city on Monlay last, that the negroes there contemplated

Colonel Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Celonel Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Fredmen of Virginia, leaded an address to the colored people of that State on the Fourth of July instruction them with recard to their duties. He tells them, that, having become free and placed in a position to receive the proceeds of their labor, it remains for them to abswer to the world whether they will be industrious and prove able to take care of themselves.

He promises them the protection and assistance of the Government and all good citizena, in their efforts, and warms them against idleness and vagrancy, toward which so many will be prone.

rone.
Schools are to be established among them, of the benefits of which they are admonished to roil themselves.

Trey are reminded of the great responsibility blob rests upon them of shaping the deating

of their prace.
Co one: Northrop, formerly chief commissary
of the rebel armies, has been arrested, by order
of the Government, at Rallegh, North Carolina, and imprisoned in Castle Thunder at Rich-Judge Ould, late rebel exchange commis-

sioner, has been released from cond stoner, has been reseased from connaement, the charges made against him of being a partici-pint in the inhuman treatment of Union sal-diers not having been sustained. It is said that the robel ex Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, has avowed his determination to be candidate for re-ele tion to that office in de-

andidate for re-ere mont.

ace of the Government.

About 170 applications for pardon were anted to-day, of which 100 were from North the were recommended by Gov. Iciden.
The Herold's Charleston special says Gen.
Tatch, commanding the District of Charlest a
sas learned that some of the planters in their
mirects for labor made with freedmen have
standard alaness satablishing a system o ntredised clauses establishing a system of conage, the negro being bound to work out my cebt he may hereafter incur to his employer. In consequence the General has issued an order declaring all such contracts null, and he

so gives notice that in the e contracts no lan guage must be introduced intimating that the ters design at some future day to test the tion of the emancipation of the negroes.

Mackey, the new collector of customs for rieston, arrived in that city from the North on the 29th ult, and had an enthusiastic recep

The Herald's Washington special save The

To prevent the impositions practised on sol tory in which they propose to settle on pay-ment of the fees fixed by law, without any intermediate agency. Dalay, vexation, and addi-tional expense will be avoided by acting upon The l'ribune's Washington special save: It

appears that just previous to his departure for unto, John C. Bieckinridge addressed a private etter to his friend, E. M. Bruce, formerly of the et el Congress, of which the following is an I have had no news from the outer world

pence founded on cruelty and oppression."

Most of the money at present issued by the Treatury Department is being disbursed for the payment of our soldiers.

An order will soon be issued directing that den Hancock's headquarters be established in Baltimore. His corps will then relieve most of the troops at present stationed hereabouts

Washington, July 6.
The following important order has just been AR DEPARTMENT, ADJE. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 5, 1865 Mafar-General Hancock, Commanding Middle

Reputment, Washington:
Whereas, by the Military Commission apcointed in puragraph No 4 of special orders
No. 211, dated "War Department, Adjutant
Schemel's Office, May 6, 1865," of which Major
several D. Hunter, U. S. V., is President, the
collowing persons were tried and sentenced as
terminater stated, as follows:

1. David E. Harrold, finding of the apecificalon guilty except combining, confederating.

on guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to hich part thereof not guilty. Of the charge ulity, except the words of charge, that he makined confederated and consider with Edard Spangler, as to which part of the charge ce him, the said David Harrold, to be hanged

the ne. k nntil he be dead, at such time and hall direct, two-thirds of the members of the ommission concurring therein George A. Atzerou; the finding of the cification guilty, except combining, confed-

erating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerott, to be harged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and pisce as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

3 Lewis Payre; the finding of the specification entity except cambinary and

3 Lewis Payne, the finding of the specification guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangle; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Elward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hanged till he be dead, at such piace and time as the President of the United States shail direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

4. Mary E. Surratt; finding of the specification, guilty, except as to the receiving, entertaining, harboring, and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlih, and except as to combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty; of the charge, guilty, except as to combining, con-Edward Spanguer, on the combining counciling, counciling, and compiling with Edward Spang federating, and compiling with Edward Spang federating, and compiling. Sentence—and the council post of the council ler; of this, not guilty. Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hanged by the neck ill she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-

thirds of the members of the Commission con-And, whereas, the President of the United tates has approved the foregoing or the following order:

EXECUTIVE MASSION, July 5.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of United States.
Therefore your are hereby commanded to
cause the foregoing centences in the cases of
David E. Barrold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne
and Mary E. Surratt, be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.
By command of the President of the United
States.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

directly playing. These extremists declare that

it is no wonder the rabs | finite mercy will bless as and the nation as long

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY. - Perhaps I resident that we have ever before had had worked such a revolution in public sentiment avorable to himself within the same period of me as Andrew Johnson has. He has been President less than three months. The office

was thrust upon him unexpectedly. He was reaming of no such duties and responsibilities s he has been called upon to discharge and eet. The occasion was a most trying one The public mind had been wrought no to a pltch of sudden exasperation which was almost uncontroliable. Indignation, phrenz engeance seized fast hold of the public mind s the developments of the horrible plot of asassination became known, and many good men were not without serious apprehensions as to what might follow. The country seemed like a vart volcanic mountain whose incandescen ires were ready to burst forth at any moment. preading desolation and death on every hand. gainst the incoming Executive there existed rong preindices. Great numbers, who imerfectly understood his character, believed him be a man of narrow views and capable of being ewaved by the bitterest animosities Some of those who had warmly supported his election even, had, previous to the assassination gone so far as to suggest his resignation or im reachment. It was nuder such circumstances that he was called upon to take the reins of power upon a vast scale, to confront questions of the gravest importance, and to meet the most

the moment, they appeared bent upon plunging

the country into new convnisions, into the valley

of the shadow of death, through the agency

of the Federal Government, with him at it

head as the leading spirit of the Jacobinical

Well, as we said, a period of less than three

the result? First and foremost, a great burder

has been rolled from the minds of thoughtfu

rash, contracted, implacable, and lawless, nu

mistakably stands forth as the representative of

the opposite qualities. The new President tool

the Constitution for his guide, and has walked

plain. Who ever before exhibited greate

calmness and self-possession, or a more liberar

and statesmanlike policy? In the reorganiza

tion of governments for the States lately in

all such States, in reference to which he was

called upon to act, he has sought among their

men, irrespective of past party affiliations

whose appointments it was his duty to make,

who gave unquestionable evidence of their op-

position to secession, and their present devotion

to the Constitution and the Union. Many, per

haps all, of those appointees had been compelled

to give in their adhesion to the late 'Confede-

acy," and had paid taxes under its laws. It

the radicals had had their way, not one of these

men would ever have been appointed. In every

New York. Ohio, or some other Northern State

would have been selected. The Southern peo-

ple would thus have been under a set of person

who would have gloried in styling themselve

their masters, and who would have done their

seet to make the masses of the South feel them-

selves slaves rather than freemen. If the Pres

ident had taken that course, can any man doubt

as to what must have been the sad and

terrible consequences? Can any man doubt

that blood would have flowed in a steady stream?

that the tramp of standing armies would

have been perpetually heard through all the

Southern States, crushing out the last vestiger

of freedom and making the land another Venice

or a Poland? Instead of this, the whole coun-

v is rapidly relapsing back into a state of pro

found peace. The President has shown a policy

toward the Southern peo ple so much wiser

airer, more patriotic, and humane than the

had been led to anticipate that there is a very

general disposition manifested to acquiesce in

and sustain it. The tree basis they accept as

something which they know the war had fixed

immovably, and in opposition to which they

know perfectly well it is mere waste of breath to

talk. It is that which neither the President nor

any body else can change. The only other grea

question that remained related to negro citizen

ship. Upon this the radicals made a dead set

upon Mr Johnson in the hope, vain as it has

roved to have been, of inducing him to ove

ride, in the agitation of the moment, the Con-

stitution, and do violence to the practice and

principles of the great fathers of the Republic b

taking into his own hands and determining the

qualifications of citizenship in the several States.

They urged this as a war-power measure afte

the war had ceased! If the Federal Governmen

could do that in a time of peace, what might it

not de? It would be useless to talk about the

Constitution if, when not a single arm in any

art of the country is raised against the Govern

ment, the Executive could disregard the whole

policy of that Government and ignore the Con-

titution in a time of peace from its organiz

tion to the present time. He rightly concluded

there could be no justification or palliation for

such a course and he at once remitted the whol

question to the States as one of their undoubted

By this constitutional and truly conserva

tive policy of the President he has endeared

himself to the great mass of Union men both

North and South. The only opposition he en

counters is from the radicals, demagogues, and

place hunters of both sections of the country,

who, as usual, are playing into each other's

bands and trying to force the President from

his patriotic course into the unconstitutional

and dangerous one of determining the quali

fications of suffrage and citizenship in the respec

-feetiously styling themselves "conserva

tives"-making common cause with the extreme

radicals of the North, are attempting to bring

South, whether the people wish such auffrage

and equality or not. They have no regard fo

the Constitution, or anything else except office

They hope by appealing constantly to the pa

sions of the ignorant to get up another excite

ment and get into effice by it. We rather think

they will fall. The people are beginning to

endendand this business of negro agitation a

last, and they will soon forever place it beyond

he arena of federal politics. By the adoption

be technically, as it is now virtually, remove

Stater, the negro will soon be fairly and forever

a fallen foe. This fact has been forcibly if

at officers of our army toward the people of

netrated in the words and actions of the gal

the South since the overthrow of the rebel

lion. The spirit of forgiveness prevails

among them all. Monday evening last a

number of distinguished officers of Sherman's

dressed a large assemblage of gentlemen at the

enquet at Maconic Temple, in this city, and

he centiments attered by them toward the peo

character. General Sherman closed his elo-

nent remarks on the occasion by saying:

'Now, I do not feel any more unkindnes

gainst the South than I did before the war

The war is over, and we have a duty devoiving

upon us which is a very plain one. Let each

is the simple and magnanimous language

which the heart of a battle worn chieftair

prompted him to utter toward a brave people

whom he had successfully struggled against

He feels no nukindness toward that people now

but is ready to greet them all as fellow-citizen

of a common country. Mai.-Gen. Blair, Inok

ing at the great results of the war, felt that the

Southern people were to be benefited by then

equally with those of the North. The gallan

Mai.-Gen. Logan, his big heart overflowing with

love of country, said that "Sherman's victorious

army are all lovers of peace. Our Southern

onietly submit to the laws; and," Said he, "le

ns be magnanimous to them, and beace shall

reign over a united country; and God in his in

as time shall last." These were the words of a

brethren have been overcome; their duty is to

bome and mind his own business." Such

ple of the South were of the most ennobling

army and the illustrious Sherman himself ad

about pegro suffrage and negro equality in the

tive States. The secession radicals in this 84

the soundest policy.

tance an extreme man from Massachnsette

or provisional governors and all other officers

wn most eminent citizens for the best qualified

revolt, how could a more reasonable, fair, and

amon-sense course have been pursued? In

ince steadily in the path which its light makes

men everywhere. He who was supposed to be

conths has passed away, and what, so far, is

The Republic lives, one and indivisible, and erplexing difficulties. The crazy men of the radical party at once beset him. Taking adantage of the all-prevailing excitement, the error and passion, the wrath and delirinm of

the circumstances, and extraordinary the emof the natal day of their country. They feel s ence in the strength and stability, in the ndeur and blessedness of their institutions ch on any previous Fourth of July they er could feel. Republican institutions have tested and they have triumphed. Donbt s been dispelled. The sagacity of the foundof our Government has been vindicated first statesmen in Europe are to-day as nded. They did not expect the cause of the Inion to be maintained. When the war broke out, they believed the country hopelessly divided. that our intestine struggles were about to afford sive than ever before, of the fallacy and nonsense the theory that a democratic form of gov nment and republican institutions upon an estve scale can have any durable existce. They believed that our experiment would result as all previous ones had. Some of

row. How they have all been disappointedis one which many among us have made and Past. Republics had failed, therefore Republics

and lo! she reappears in the van, and you per se that she has made a real advance. Y.u. ay not have seen all the processes, and may ot have been able to comprehend them if you ad, but you distinctly perceive the results, and on know therefore that in the meanwhile pro-

one away, seem to us to reason in a circle. They mpare nations to persons. Individuals are miture and die, therefore nations must ourish and decay. The comparison is wholly arbitrary. There is no analogy between newcose and nations. It is purely imaginary Pheir patures are essentially different and are governed by radically different laws. anization a nation may be a thousand while the individuals composing it ung as those who founded it. Away, it all disbelief in the perpetnity of our her light alreads streams, and if d with red there is nevertheless a white

of the Constitutional Amendment, slavery will ta ... true to ourselves, and, by our from the com try, and as the question of negro dest , wisdom and mercy in triumph make citizenship has been already remitted to the than heve been those we have achieved in laid upon so high: a shelf that the agitators in federal politics can vever again reach him The very noble and disinterested motiv

nd) when no public purpose can possibly be rved by the publication. As for this is genuine, be simply a silly and malignant n than of any other. The woman's sneer at with Gen. Sherman, when the General no better than a she-snob. When she to the two prominent citizens named by uch superior to those citizens she and her fam-

ton, Bosc, Taylor, Smith, & Co. couldn't help men showered so many bombe

General Gordan Granger left this morning for s of O'Laughlin, "pang" the fludings and sen and, and powder scattered about with ranton recklessness.

Gen. Granger declares that they are not worth compying at present. Fort Bankhead and Fort lagruder are the two principal earthworks, nt they do not deserve to be called forts, being screly piles of cand and railroad from with the wing in casemates and on the rampurts. A letter says that true loyalty is scarce in isleveston. Even now, while coldiers patrol as streety, and powerful fleets are anchored off nectiv. These narrowminded and impoverded people cling to the idea of State independence.

t guilty.

lesion sentence W. O'Langhlin
ed at hard labor for lite.

pangler, finding of the specifica-,
crept as to the words said Ed-,
con said lath day of April, Asout the same boar of the day
in said williary decomposite of the manner Lincoln had world.

New York, July 6.

The Tribune's New Orleans correspondent save: Major-General Sheridan, after visiting Galveston, proceeded to Brazoe Santiagos, and from there to Brownsville, remaining but a short time in each place. He is hourly expected to return to his headquarters in this city, which are established at the Strong Mansion. General Weltzel arrived at Brazos, Santiago, a few days since, and temporarily established his headquarters there. It is thought he will proceed to Brownsville in a few weeks, or as soon as the debarkation of his command has been effected. the said Abraham Lincoln hed in the manner aforesaid, and of it. Of the charge not guilty, ing feloniously and traitorously d John Wilkee Booth in making in he, the said John Wilkee and murdered Abraham Lincolf the United States, he, the angler, at the time of the muria shetting as aforesaid, well easid Abraham Lincoln, Presided States, had been murdered Wilkee Booth, as aforesaid. The serves Sungler to be confined nold, of specification, and con-ag, confederating, and con-tward Spangler; of this not charge guilty, except combin-ating, and conspiring with ler; of this not guilty. The

dence.

They want to fiv the Lone Star flag once more, and sybdivide their country lato four States, and become a recognized power in the

been effected.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The following despatch was received in this city to-

ay:

Gen. Banke dalivered an oration at a Union
elebration here to-day to an immense and enhusastic andience, and it was one of the most

ognent addresses ever made in this State He serted the justice, right, and necessity of con ring the elective franchise on colored people

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Brig. Gen. Richard R. Lee, Frank Hnches 8.

S. Lee, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Brown, and A. K. Allieon, the last rebels of Florida, have applied for tartford.

Commodore Parker, last winter in command

A squad of Provost Guards were in pursuit of

spiritual advisers, as were also Payne and At-

A few minnies after one o'clock the onter

epartment, already published, appr viug the ptences, and ordering the penalty of death to

be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the grounds, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present,

a short prayer, to which Payne, who was ceated text to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed

Mudd; of the specification guilty udd; of the specification gulity, ing, confederating, and conspirard Spangler; of this not gulity; and receiving, and entertaining, g., and concealing said Lewis E. Surrott, Michael O'Laughlin, tt, Mary E Surratt, and Samuel als not gulity. Of the charge combining, confederating, and h Edward Spangler; of this not amaission sentence Dr. Mudd to at hard labor, for lite. The celebration wound np to-night with a magnificent freedmen's torchlight procession.

The Heratd's Richmond correspondent says: Ger. Terry, commanding in Virginia. received orders from Washington on the 3d inst., to muster out all troops in his department whose services are not longer needed. The matter of the mustering out is left to Gen. Terry's discretion, and as a large rumber of troops are still needed in the State, it is thought his force will not immediately be materially reduced.

Gov. Pierpont has abolished the old Virginia Court of Appeals. The Governor expects to have civil government in the State in good running order by the first of August.

General Gordon Granger, commanding in Texas, in a recently issued order, gives the people of that State distinctly to understand that elavery has ceased to exist there, and that this reenti involves an equality of personal rights and rights of property between negroes and their former masters.

At the same time he connects the colored people to remain on the plantations and continue to work, and warms them against idleness.

ordered that the prisoners, Samuel A. JOHNSON, President.

ms deeply affected, and cried bit for a Lutheran minister. Harrold network to fortitude, and only asked

Otmodore Parker, last winter in command or the James River Naval Division, has been found guilty of neglect of duty in not preventing the raid of the rebel gunboats at that time, but is consequence of his long and faithful services, is recommended to clemency.

The Provident has disapproved of the finding and ordered his release from arrest.

General Price, it is supposed, will go to Mexico and engage in the mining speculations.

WHERLING, July 7.

A most distressing and fatal calamity occurred here about 9 o'citck last night, resulting in the death of Captain John List, an old and prominent citizen of this city, and wonding Major McPhail.

A sound of Provost Guards were in pursuit of one hundred miles, and from

p designating the general route ad to Salt Lake City. code Eastern Division have also designating the general route of road from Kansas City to the hun-NASHVILLE, June 6.

A squad of Provost Guards were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner, when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one member, the ball taiking effect in the thigh of Captain List, severing an artery, and passing through the foot of Major McPhall, producing a painful flesh wound. Captain List died in about an hour after receiving the wound. The affair has caused deep feeling throughout the community. FORT LARANTE, July 6. of the 6th Mesouri L ght Artille wairy and the 12th Missouri C Columbas, Nebraska, to-day, other releases new peoples

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 states that Rear Admiral Dupo

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Wylee, of the Supreme Court of this District, issued a writ of habeas corpus to Gen. Hurcock, commanding him to produce in court, at 10 o'clock this morning, the body of Mary E. Surratt, with cause and day of detention.

The writ was served on Gen Hancock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock this morning, by U. 8 Marshal Gooding. Ha immetiately consuited with the Attorney-General and Secretary of War. At ten o'clock and thirty minutes the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought before the notice of the Court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had not power to enforce the writ. Early to-day guards were placed all around the arsanal grounds to prevent the intrusion of persons to the ecene of execution, none being admitted excepting those previously supplied with tackets by Maj. Gen. Hancock.

The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and Harroid spent several hours with them duting the foreboon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Psyne and Atral Hancock repaired to the ar-to-day, and delivered the death **vne. Harrold Mrs Surratt, and mersal Hartzuff, who is in charge ers. They visited the condemned

A few minntes after one o'clock the onter prison doors were opened and Mrs. Sarratt was enjoyeded on her was to the gallows by two minutary officers; next came Atzerott, Harroid and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers of the goesel. Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harroid and Atzerott,

The officers entrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions. Major-General Hartzniff, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department, already published, appr ving the restrences, and ordering the penalty of death to Washington, July 6.

Vance, of North Garolina, was reom the old Capitol this morning by
of the President on his parole, to reorth Carolina and remain subject to
of the proper authority there.

It days past there have been muttercontent among the soldiers stationed
is Cross Roada, because as they
hey had not be in fairly dealt with
to-night was informed that the solled by some non commissioned offiormed a plot for the capture of some
we, and them move into one of the
emand terms of the Government.

The immediately issued to brig ade
with commanders to be prepared on
the the 4th for any targets. tal commanders to be prepared on the 4th for any demonstration that ide. No disturbance, however, oc-tualions of artillery were placed

text to her, attending the text of her who had been administering to Payne expressed in the name of the latter his slucere thanks to Gen. Hartsuff and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look or gesture but seemed to commisseerate his misfortune.

Atterott, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, farewell; take care, and good bye, gentlemen." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "May we all meet in the other world." As soon as the noose was piaced around each neck, Mrs Surrati's being the last one adjusted, the section of the platform on which they had been standing several feet from the ground. Mrs 8 and Paxne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerotic exhibited some twitching, but flarroid showed more nervous sensivility than any of the others. The bedies hing till life was extinct, and were afterward given over for builal, the rough of fins being already at hand for that purp section. eir wisher were consuited in regard aration they might wish to make ing their fate. a viel of first. He received unmoved

-morrow, when the prison-nultaneously. The prison-

imprisonement will be cent to tentiary without delay.

e prompt confirmation of these universal approval. It is con-tive of indecision of character-nilar action in the case of Jeff guilty traitors when I their before him. Some few persons neathly that a reprieve will be

tect.
Major-General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings.

It is said Payue last night made a statement in tebalf of Mrs. Surrait, experating her from complicity, and that another person andfrom complete, and that another person and scribed to an afflickly impraching the testim my of an important witners against her. The minister then uttered a brief prayer, ask-ing for Payne the forgiveness of all als sine and a passage out of this world into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also re-turned thanks for the kind treatment of the

or a little time, for four se, having no control of sewer. She desired the Walton and Wright, of was misconers had the clergy-ox. They have all been and burial clothee will con and evening at the creeke his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also receive his soul. Harroid was affected to tears. The minister who atten mbers of the press, and a few

corpe will rendezvous at Brazos Santiago. At the time of writing this dispatch there are at least 10,000 men of this command on board the t universal approval. It is concative of indecision of characterimilar action in the case of John the case of John the case of John the pulity trattors whon I their before him. Some few persons possible that a reprieve will be received to the guilty trattors whon I their before him. Some few persons possible that a reprieve will be received to the result of the control of the case of the control of the case of the control of the control of the case of the

the 28th ult., via Havana on the 3d inst., has arrived.

The Spanish troops are evacuating can Domingo, and are continually followed by refugee San Domingtans, who are afraid to remain on

on, with sufficient force to occupy the city out the citizens is the vicenty, the city out the citizens is the vicenty. Transports loaded with part of Weitzel's urrived several days ago, but were mable a. A large fleet is now at anchor off the imposed of many vessels, transports, and man out the port Royal, New Loudon, a. and Columbia are anchored in the bay. It and batteries are now deserted, the hot, and powder scattered about with a recklassness. revolution in Hayti was making head way. Although Geffrard has taken his place a he lead of his troops, he has entired several efeats, and many Dominicans have taken up rms against him. Ganarico had been in a state of siege, and as re-ccupied by the Government troops at desperate fight, the rebels being obliged Mexican news is ty the effect that Maximilia will soon issue a decree ceding Sonora and Da-taugo to the French, as security for the War Department debt due France.

MONTREAL, July 7.

The purser of the steamer Montranal, July 7.

The purser of the steamer Montranal, July 7.

The purser of the steamer Montranal makes the following statement: The ship Wm Nelson from Finshing for Philadelphia or New York, was destroyed by fire on the hanks of Newfoundland. The fire originated from a red-hot boilt being put in a tarpot between decks. Forty per ple were taken to 8t Johns by the steamer Meteor. Four hundred people are missing; some may have been saved in the boats.

Second deepatch—Capt. Alton, of the Moravian gives the following statement: The Associated Press boatmen at Cape Race report that the steamer Meteor, belonging to D and W. Stnart, arrived at 8t. Johns, Friday, with 40 of the passengers and crew of the ship Wm. Nelson, taken from the hurning wreek off the banks of Newtoundland. The Nelson sailed from Fiushing for New York with German emigrants on board. Before the Meteor reached the burning vessel all the boats had peen heard of as far as Captain Alton could learn. There were njwards of 400 passengers in board when the vessel sailed.

New York, July 7.

New York, July 7.

The Poet's Washington special says: Strong efforts were made this A M. to induce the President to reprieve Mrs. Surratt, by her counseldent of the Roman Catholic clergymen who is we acted as her spiritual advisers, but to no jurpose. The President was firm in his decision, and while hearing arguments courteously refused to alter or modify the woman's sentence. It is reported Mrs. Surratt has written a statement or confession which has been handed to her spiritual advisers.

New York, July 7. New York, July 7. of the Souh.

Hon, John Covode has been investigating offsire, and left for Washington vesterday.

The celebration wound np to-night with a magnificent freedmen's torchlight procession.

NEW YORK, July 7. The steamer Arago has arrived from His

The steamer Arago has arrived from Hitton Head.

Generals E. E. Potter and Littlefield are passengers. Gen. Bennett assumed command at Charleston in place of Gen. Gurney, relieved. Gov. Johnson addressed a large Union meeting at Bavannah on the night of the 1st. He was about to leave for Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, and Milledgeville, and would address the citizens at each point.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 3, J. T. Bridges, A. G Hills, and Heary Barr, of Boston, have associated themselves with G. W. Perry, a planter of Newbern, for the purpose of establishing a factory to extract tar, turpentine, and oil by the new process of destructive distillation of light wood. Other factories of this kind are to go into operation here where there is a nedless quantity of rich material.

Gov. Holden has appointed a commission to groceed to Washington to confer on the subject of confiscation.

ct of confiscation. New York, July 7. Advice from Europe say that goods are going up, and many orders now being executed can be sold at a handsome profit.

The Herald's London correspondent recently visited the Great Eastern and caw despatches eant through the whole length of the cable. De Santy, who managed the old cable, comes ont on the Great Eastern as chief electrician of expedition.

xpedition.
The World's Washington special says: The The World's Washington special says: The Treasurer has produced reliable estimates of the cotton west of the Mississippi. The figures submitted to him add about a million bales. A partial return of the quantity of cotton east of the Mississippi has been received, from which estimate somewhat exceeding a million bales had been made. The Secretary is confident that the effect from exchanges of the wast values represented by this cotton will aid his efforts to testore currency to a coin basis. The Herald's special cave: Sterling Price, rebel Missouri General, will probably go to Mexico and engage in silver mining with his brother in law and others, who are extensively interested by late purchases in valuable mines in last country.

an escaped prisoner, when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one member, the ball taiking effect in the thigh of Captain List, severing an artery, and passing through the foot of Major McPhail, producing a painful fiesh wound. Captain List died in about an hour after receiving the wound. The affair has caused deep feeling throughout the community.

The Merchant's Exchange of this city contains the following: The ship William Nisson, Capt. Smith, from Antwerp June 4th for New York, with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st Inst.

About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John, New Foundlaud, by the boats. It is said that four hundred of the passengers are miseling.

Col. Burnett, Government prosecution in the assassination trial, accompanied by Col. Trent. Commissary General of Gen. Schofield's corpe, and Col. Cox, Adjutant-General of the 23d army corps, arrived here yesterd'ay.

They leave for the West in a few days, after enjoying their first furiough for three years. Colonel Cox is brother to General Cox, the commine for Governor of Ohlo.

Washinxtron, July 7.

All the condemned conspirators centenced to be hanged to-day were executed.

Washinxtron, July 7.

All the condemned conspirators centenced to be hanged to-day were executed.

On petition of Mary E Shrratt, through her council Mesers. Acker and Clampit, Judges Wylee, of the Supreme Court of this District, issued a writ of habeas corpus to Gen. Hundeep feeling throughout the community.

New York, July 7.

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and Atzerott manif. sted no hope. The former was scarcely more serious than he had been during the trial. The latter was much bywed down. Soon after the promulgation of the sentences the friends and relatives of the prisoners began to arrive at the arsenal.

Miss Burratt was among the first to visit the arrenal. The meeting of the criminal mother and sorrow-stricken daughter was most heart-rending. Boon, however, the former railed, and straightway visited the President to plead for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. She was joined by two Priests and her mother's attornies. Mrs. Surratt begged to be reprieved for a few days.

Washington, July 7.

Washington, July 7.
This morning Judge Wile granted an application of the comed of Mrs. Surratt a writ of habeas corpus commanding Gen Hancock to produce the body of Mrs 8, before the court. nearly an honr after that time Gen. Hancock entered the court, accompanied by the Attorney General, who apologised for the apparent delay in making a return on the part of the General, ask was unavoidable. He then proceeded to read the return, in which Gen. Hatcock said the body of Mis. Surratt was in his possession under the order of P esident Johnson for the

under the order of P esident Johnson for the purpose expressed, &c., which order is as foliowe:

Executive Office, July 7, 1866.

Major-General Hancock, Commanding, &c.:

1, Andrew Johnson, President of the United ctates, do hereby dec are that the writ of habe a corpas has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially cuspend this writ and direct that you proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgment of the Military Commission, and you writ give this order in return to this writ.

(Sikned) ANDREW JOHNSON, Prest. The court remarked that no further steps would be taken in the matter. Autorney-tieneral Speed briefly rejoined commenting upon the clistinction between the civil and military jurit-diction, showing the nater impossibility of uniting battles, carrying on war, maintaining the Government in time of war, etc., by the process of law.

PLOCES OF IAW.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government projects is uning orders to the Captain-General of Cuta to deliver to the United States Government.

ent the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havaua, New York, July 8. The Heraid's Washington special says the Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government propose Issuing orders to the Captain Gharral of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram Blonewall, now at Havana.

The health of the President continues to improve, and a Cabinet meeting was held to day for the first time in two weeks. He expects to be able to resume his receptions to a limited extent next week.

The President has appointed John Hardy, Fig., late Editor of the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, U. S. Marshal for the Sonthere District of that State. Mr. Hardy is one of the faithful who schered to the Union and now Indicted in no less than five counties in Alabama by the late Wm. C. Yancey for denouncing his travaon in tempting to precipitate the cutton States into revolution.

continuous de precipitate the cettox 8:ates into revolution General Pope having completed his arrangements in reference to Indian sifisirs in the Northwest, letit to-day for 8t. Louis, on his way to resume his command.

New York, July 8.

One of the Heraid's correspondenta, who has accently been traveling extensively through South Carolina, is satisfied that the amount of cotton still remaining in the interior of this state is very large, exceeding every estimate which has yet been published.

There is much difficulty in getting it to the ceaboard, owing, in considerable degree, to the tlow progrees which is being made by the railroad companies in repairing their lines. These roads were destroved by General Sherm us, and the iron to relay the tracks has yet to be bought and the money to buy it with will have to be borrowed at the North.

So greatly has the collapse of the rebel currency shattered the faith of the South Carolina planters, in paper money of all kinda, that they sentrally prefer ten cents per pound in gold for their cotton to the fifteen cents in greenbacks.

The Heraid's Vera Cruz correspondent men-

tions a rumor that the cession to France of the Northern Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango, se lovg talked of, would finally lie consummated in decree to be issued by Maximillian about the let inst. The Emperor was atili on his tour in the in-terior, and the Empress had left the Capital to meet him. They were both well received by the people wherever they want the people wherever they went.

The guerillas in different parts of the country were still giving plenty of employment to the Imperial troops. Over 1,000 fresh French soldiers for Maxim'lover 1,000 near French Soldiers for Maximi-ian had arrived in Vera Cruz and passed into the interior, and more were to come. We have Sandwich Island news to May 20th. The ex-Queen Emma has salied on board the British war ship Cilo for England to visit Queen Victoria. It will be remembered that one of the midshipmen of the Cilo, some time ago, took down the eagle from the American Minister's office and was compelled to repiace it Before the ship sailed some of the Clio's men with the design of being revenged for this haalliation, disgraced themselves by singing rib-designs before the Minister's residence.

On the receipt in Honoinn of the news of resident Lincoln's death, the Government ffices and stores of the merchants were at once

closed, and flags were craped and half-massed. A meeting of condolence, attended by the most eminent citizens, was held in 'vampath-with the American people, which was manissted in a variety of ways.

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington, July 7th, says that General Howard has issued a circular stating that he has received official information that a large number of destinate refugees, taking advantage of Circular No. from his Burean, have been transported south against their interest in places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, to most instances, impossible to do so, except when provided by military anthorities beneattes.

No transportation will be granted to this class, except where humanity demadds it, and then only by express orders of the Commissioner of this Burean.

Orders will shortly be issued mustering ont of the military service over 150 Majors and of the military service over 150 Majors and

Orders will shortly be issued mustering out f the military service over 150 Majors and rigadiers, most of whom have been in communitied to the interest of the NEW YORK, July 8.

New York, Jniy 8.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent gives the following account of a melee at Smithstad on the 4th.

The excursion to Smithfield comprised about fifty negroes belonging to the Quartermaster's Department here. The went on the stesmer Newton. On arriving some opposition was made to the steamboat landing by the residents of the place and others, and when the Captain of the Newton, Captain Lester, Insisted on landing payment of wharfage was demanded.

This demand Capt. Lester refused to pay, referring the elsimants for indemnity to the Government, for which the boat was chartered. In the time to the total was chartered. In the meantime a detachment of the 3d New York cavalry, Major Ebbs commanding, rode down from Buffolk to preserve order, in anticipation that the day would not end without disturbance. Robert Earle, a butcher of Norfolk, and an lleged leader of the chilzen crowd, drew a re-ofver on Captain Lester, and was about to hoot him, when Major Ebbs interfered with shoot him, when Major Ebbs interfered with
this murderous intent by hitting nim over the
head with his sabre, laying Earle's scalp open.
In the course of the day, at a subsequent meice, private John Grav, Co. C, 3d New York
cavalry, through mistaken disobedience of orders, was shot through the lungs by one of the
Sergents, and mortally wounded.
Major Ebbs behaved very handsomely, and
but for his presence and the men under him,
there doubtless would have been many less nogro excurtioniets returned than went out.
General Mites, on the facts being reported to
him to-day, sent a force to Smithfield, with orders to arrest the ringleaders of the citizen assailants.

New York, July 8. The World, in its account of the execution, savs Aizerstt made the following statement vesterday morning: He took a room at the Kirkwood House on Thursday in order to get a pass from Vice President Johnson to go to Richmond. Booth was to leave the Richmond Theatre, and the President was to be invited to attand it when visiting Richmond, and captured. Then Harrold brought the pistol and knife to the room about 2 o'clock P. an, on Friday. He (Atzerott) also said he would have nothing to tzerott) also said he would have nothing to with the murder of President Johnson, when both said that Harroid had more courage than rott, and he wanted Atzerott to urga him

There was a meeting st a restaurant about the middle of March, at which John Surrstt and O'Laughlin were present. Booth Arnold, Payne, Harrold, and himself were present, when a plan to capture the President was discussed. They had heard that the President was to visit a camp, and they proposed to capture him, each and all, and drive through Long Old Fields, where the coach was to be left.

Firsh horses were to be got and the party wonld pioceed to the river to take a boat Histolt took a bugge in anticipation that Mr. Lin coin would be captured; he was to go with the party to the river.

Slavery had put him on the side of the So.th. ile had heard it preached in church that the curse of God was upon the slaves for they were turned black. He always had niggers, and felt that they should be kept in ignorance. He had not received any money from Booth, although he had jromised that if they we successful they should never want; that they would be honored throughout the South, and that they could secure an exhange of prisoners and the recognition of the Confederacy. There was a meeting st a restaurant about

and the recognition of the Confederacy.

Washington, July 8.

The Chronicle brands as ridiculously false the statement that Secretary Seward has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President. New York, July 8, The Post's Washington special says the bod The Post's Washington special says the bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerott, and Harrold still remain in the graves to which they were consigned yesterday. The graves are guarded by sentinels. The military authorities had not decided this morning whether or not the remains should be delivered to their friends. Mndd, O'Langhlin, Arnold, and Spangler will be taken to the penigentiary at Albary on Wone taken to the penitentiary at Albany on Mo

The health of the President is much better. He attended a long session of the Cabinet last evening. Secretary Seward was also present. General Hough has been relieved from his ordered to Colorado.

The Times's account of the execution says
Harrold made a statement yesterday to the effect that, in the original plot his part was to
solut off the gas in the theatre, and he had once
rcheared his part with Both. Afterward,
however, he was required only to be in waiting
near the navy-yard bridge to assist Booth in his
scense.

Payne, the night before the execution, said, sa far as he knew, Mrs. Surratt had nothing to s far as he Etch, so the bounder.

Washington, July 8.

The following general order was issued to-day:

WASHIGHTART-SERFRAL'S OFFICE.

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WASHIGHTART-SERFRAL'S OFFICE.

WASHIGHTART-SERFRAL'S OFFICE.

Regimental officers of volunteers on detached service are to join their proper commands, except those bereinafter named. The following to ordered: 1. All commissions defficers of volunteers for both white and black regiments or independent companies now absent on detached acrites from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective regiments and companies. 2 Hereafter no commissioned regimental officers of volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred thereon if the analy or department in which the regiment may be serving. The exceptions authorized are:

1. Officers on duty mustering out and disclarging the volunteer force.

2. Aldes de Campe to General officers on duty enimanding troops.

3. Officers on court martial or military commissions, and those on duty in the Bireau of felurgees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, under direct orders from the War Department, Adjintani-General's office.

4. All enlisted men absent on detached service from their regiments or companies, and outside of the armies or departments, which the The following general order was issued

e from their regiments or companies, and side of the armies or departments which the ne may be serving, will be at once seut to breat by orders from the headquarters of a nilitary division or superior anthority.

5 Commanding Generals of the departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and upon its provisions being oily complied with to report the fact to the dintent-General of the srmy. 6. No commissioned officers or culisted men absent in violation of this order will be paid outside of the army or department in which his negligent or company, may be serving.

egiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. NEW YORK, July 8. Gold has been quite active to-day, quotations Inging from 139 % (a140.)
The steamer Borrusa took out to-div \$97 000.

Gold has been quite active to-day, quotations ranging from 139 %(c)140.

The steamer Borrusa took out to-day \$97 000. The compound interest notes are in considerable request from country buyers. Those of June are seiling at 202% per cent premium; those of July at 1%(c)1½; august notes at 100 July and those of October at %c)4. In Beptember no compound interest notes were issued, and those of late dates still pass as currency. Several thousand speciators assembled at an oarly hour this morning to witness the launch of the new series steamer Madawaska, built at the Brooklyn nary-yard by Mr. B. F. Delano. She is one of the new first-class speedy vessels ordered in 1863, and from the appearance of her lines it seems as if she will make the promised speed of fifteen knots per hour. The isunch was a complete success, and was presided over by Admiral Bell, assisted by Lieutenant-Commander Jewett. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Delano.

The steamers (ity of Boston and Virginia, for Liverpool, and the Borussia, for Hamburg, atlled to-day with a large number of passengers, but only \$15,000 in speede.

The Express says some forty suits against Baker, the Government detective, are about being brought by ex-Recorder Smith. Several affidavits are presented showing persons were released who had been summarily arrested, by paying over various snms, varying from 500 to 3,000 dollars. One affidavit states that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars was divided between one Stanley and others employed by Paker.

The steamship Star of the Union, from New Orleans the let, arrived to-night. Among her passengers is Paul Morphy.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Gen. Sickles has reported the results of his secret mission to South America, but its nature will not assume command of the Department of the East till theed of July, no orders having been received relative to the supersedure of Ocn. Dix.

A Fortress Mouroe ietter states that the yellow fever prevails at Willmington, N. C., and that strict quarantene

rocket in the npper story of a store. NEW YORK, July 8.

rning the hard treatment of Union prison cerning the hard treatment of Union presences, in which he says, touching the Congressional report referred to: I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report I learned from a Government officer of respectability that the prisoners of war then conduct in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me unther, that it was manifest to him that a systematic schemes and the for subjecting these profurturate on feet for subjecting these nafe Northrup, a most wicked and heartles tith, had addressed a containing tion to Mr dden, Secretary of War, proposing to with a meat sitogether from the universy prison old meat situagether from the mineary prisonre lien in custody, and to give the a nothing
in bread and vegetables, and that M. Soddon
ad Indersed the document containing this
commendation affirmatively. He then in ved
r a commission of investigation in the robel
force of Representatives but this was at first
closed, and he was sentenced by several memers for introducing the subject into the House
still. He perceived, however, obtained the
minister, and succeeded in finding the docuent above referred to, signed by Northrup and
dorsed by Seddon, the latter adding that the
me had come for retaliation upon the prisonre of war of the enemy.

New York, July 8.
Sock seculation continues active, with a

S ock speculation continues active, with lsk business in leading railroad stocks, and lees generally have advanced. Good demand r Government securities, and prices firm. Judge Neiscn has decided all sales of securi-Judge Neiscn has decided all sales of securities and gold are only taxable when the sales
are made as buyers. The decision is hailed
with delight by Government bankers and hrokers. Gold strong all day. Money in moderate demand, and the supply is equal to the
wants of the market, tending toward 4 per cent.
The bareau of employment for dicharged
soldlers and sailors furnished 150 persons with
employment; 510 applicants are on its books.
There has been a great increase of crime in
the past few months.
The Tribune says Secretary Stantou is worn
fown by hard work.
The Express says the President is favorably

The Express says the President is favorably isposed toward the Richmond petition regard g the \$20,000 exception clause The Commercial's Washington special says the Irial of Miss Harris to day for the murher of Burrough, a witness testified that atter he shooting she admitted that Burroughs had aduced her and that the shooting was premedted.
The Post's special says Gen. Hough has been relieved from duties as military governor of alexandria and ordered to Colorado. Ti e World's account of the execution says it was with a shadder it saw the officer gather the

Tie World's account of the execution says it was with a shuder it saw the officer gather the ropes tightly three times around the robes of Mis. Surratt and bind her ankles with cords. She half lainted and sank back upon her attendants, her limbs yielding hut ritering no cites. Payne stood with his feet firmly laced together, steady, straight and braced so stortly as to prevent the hreaking of his neck. Harrold a cod beneab the drop whimpering. Atterest taked to be supported and that she might not face Harrold, who rested against the knot. All the mechanical preparations were clumsy and unstiffsite, and the inal scenes of the execution were revolting. When the death caps were all drawn over the faces of the primores and they stood in line in the awful suspease between absolute life and speedy death, a man at the nick of each adjusting the cord knot, beneath the ears of each protruled five or six inches and the cord was so thick it could not be made to press tightly against the fiesh. The be made to press tightly against the fissh. The fliver on the platform before motioned back ite sasistants and signalled the executioners. Freat beams were darted against the props. imultaneously the two drops fell and the four odies dropped. The spectators made a rush orward. Mrs. Surratt's neck was broken im-

rorward. Mrs. Surratt's neck was broken immediately. She scarcely drew one breath. Payne struggled hard and was in convulsions till nature ceased her rebellion.

Harroid also passed through the same struggles, and it was doubtful if his neck was broken. Atzerott died easy. WASHINGTON, July 9.

Washington, July 9.

President Johnson was waited on yesterday by Messrs. J. A. Jones, R. O. Lancaster, M. H. Haxail, and J. Lapperson, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by taking out the \$20,000 cianse. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding np capital, and in this way opposed the poor, and when they endeavored to borrow money in the North and Middle States they were at once met by the objection that they had over \$20,000, and that jection that they had over \$20,000, and that pojection that they had over \$20,000, and that if they had accommodation could not be extended, so they were unable to give work to the poor who called on them.

The President reminded them that the amnesty did not cause this distrust. It was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left there are in the war they were hefere. I did

nesty did not cause this distrust. It was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before. It did not add any disability. If they had committed treason they were answerable to the conflication law which Congress had passed, which he as President could not after or amend. In the amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon treome persons, hat that did not injure other jersons. Would they like to have the amnesty removed altogether? Would they feel any easier in that case?

One of the deputation answered: No; but it wend assist us very much if you would extend the benefits to persons worth over \$20,000. The President replied that in making the exception he had acted on the natural supposition of the men who had sided the rebellion, according to the extent of their means, did they not know the?

One of the deputation replied: No; I did knew it.

The President then said: Why, yes you do; you know juriectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragged the people into secession. I lived in the South—know how things were done. Your State was over whemthings weredone. Your State was over whemingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and bullies and your little army to force the State into secession. I'ake the \$20,000 clause. Suppose a man worth more than that Now the war is over. The chances are ten to one. He made it out of the rebellion by contracts, etc. We might as well talk plainly about this. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor. You are very eager to help the poor. Why don't you take supplies over the \$20,000 you own, and give it to them in that way? You will help them and bring yourselves within the benefits of the proclausation. I am free to say that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over \$20,000 to help the poor. When I was Military Governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been

red such taxes on the e who had been althy leaders of the tebellion, and it had a wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

One of the Deputation—It so happened that here of use were leaders. We stayed out as I me as we could, and were last to go in.

The President—Frequently those who went in last were among the worst after they got in, but it has as it may, understanding gentles ner, I don't saw this personally. I say just speaking of the general working of matters. I know here has been an eff it made by some to personale jeople that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shusting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all it is done in consequence of violation of law and the commission of treason.

tion of treases.

The President concluded by saying he wonid took at the papers presented, but so lar he had seen no reason for removing the exception, now that the computacy trial is over and the business of the Military Commission is executed.

These will soon be concluded. There will soon be some definite action c n-erring Jeff Davis. If it should be determined o try him for treason the proceedings will, of ourse take place before a civil tribunal, but, noun present indications, it is more turn prob-ble that he will be tried by a Military Comission, for it is said in Government hat there is rewly discovered proofs against

And there is rewly discon-him in that connection.

NEW YORK, July 9. New York, July 9.

The Herald's Richmond, Lynchburg, and Norfolk correspondence contains interesting Sonthern news. Martial law had been recestablished in Norfolk owing to the riotous conduct prevailing there. There is still much suffering from destitution in Richmond. It is ascertained there is much more Virginia to-bacco on hand in the country about Lynchburg than had been anticipated. Affairs in Portsmouth are progressing well.

A special to the Herald says: No order has yet been received at the arsensi for the hanging of the remainder of the conspirators. They were not informed of the death of their accomplices till Saturday morning.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says: The town of Franklin, La., was sacked

re: The town of Franklin, La., was sacked guerillas recently. Five United States guerillas recently. Five United States result Agents, who went in search of cotton, A Herald's special says: The President's ealth has so lar improved be contemplated a rip down the Potomac.

The former editor of the Michmond Despatch as asked to republish his paper. He does not nanifest any repentance for his course.

The steamer Georgian, from Londonderry, oth nit., strived to-day en route for Quebec. tews quite meagre. The London Owl says "we have that the British Government News quite meagre. The London Owl says "we are happy to state that the British Government are greatly assured asto the Iriendity feeling and amicable intentions of the American Administration. The outpouring of press and private correspondence of men whose views overbulanced their judgment gave aggravated color to tome of the communications of President Johnson's Cabinet, but we believe there is a dead-set determination to not permit any temporary difference of opinion to cause any real trouble between the two countries."

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.
France—The corps legislatif passed the extraordinary budget by 247 area to 101 nays.
Bourse heavy. Rentes 665. 37s.
In Austria vague rumors are afloat as to the new Cabinet.
The London cotton market funds continued

In Austria vague rumors are anoat as to the new Cabinet.

The London cotton market funds continued dull. Little improvement is expected till Parliamentary elections.

The Great Eastern safely anchored at Nore on the evening of the 2ith uit., where she was to remain till July 8.

At a meeting of the Cotton Snpply Assembly at Manchester the speakers looked npon 2.000,000 baies as the maximum to be expected from the South with but little prospect of speedily obtaining it.

Patisament will dissolve July 7th.

The Times's correspondent says: Our ministers in Germany are instructed to obtain treaties, or at any rate binding promises that German unigrants who have collected in the the United States before acquitting themselves of military service in Germany, shall not be

military service in Germony, shall not be H. S. Foote, of the rebei Congress, now in lontreal, publishes a card in the Heraid cou-

New Opining Inle 6 es has news from Mexico that the Emperor has taken strong measures agains he banditil, and favors a revard for publisequility. Cortinaz, in an interview with Gen. Brown,

impire

The Fung Shny arrived this morning from Texas. The slaves are contracting to remain with their masters until Christmas.

Cotton opened with a spirited demand. Thirty thousand bales sold at full prices. Sugar and Molasses dull. Lard twenty cents. NEW ORLEANS, July 7.

New Ohneans, July 7.

A letter to the Times from Shreveport, dated dib, says a heavy storm had occurred in Louisiana and Texas Red River is rising fast. Gut ton is arriving in Sureveport.

The political candidrofi is boiling over in New Oileans. Bauks's felends are working against the Wells party. The former wishes a Provisional Governor, and the latter resists. The point made against Wells is that he favors the return of Countderate prisoners. This course will bring them into power. Covode, recenty here, will report against the Wells party. MAJOR GENERAL ROUSSEAU-HON. MR MAL-

.ory.—We have heard from Gen. Rousseau at various points, and the accounts given of his speeches are all glowing. He spoke recently at a town on Drernnon Ridge, where he aronsed unparalicled enthusiasm. The graves of a coniderable number of our soldiers were close by, and the speaker, inspired by the presnce of their sacred dust, transcended even his neevious eloquent efforts. Many wept, and all houted. When the gentleman, through whom our information comes, left the place, he saw oldiers and citizens bearing the speaker off upon their shoulders with tumultuous huzzas. was a prond triumph for our noble standardcarer, who has borne standards noon so many elds where war's red bolt blazed through bursting clonds.

We do not see how Gen. Roussean's election

in be considered doubtful. Certainly he must and will be elected if the people are true, we o not say to him, but to themselves. He will, elected, be in a position to exercise a just and owerful influence with both the executive and gislative departments of the Government, and we all know that his influence would always be salutary, prompted by a patriotic heart and directed by practical wisdom. He could acucky, in her present condition, needs that nuch should be accomplished for her. She ould be all the happier and more pro perous r his great services in her behalf. His cometitor, Mr. Mallory, is an able and true man, and we have no doubt that he means to do right, but his influence, as a member of Concress, would be nothing, if not decidedly less an that. He would be in that body as the pen and avowed enemy of the administration and all its measures and the bitter opposer and enouncer of every opinion and every policy of the body in which he would be an actor Whatever he might say, no matter how ably aid, would repel and not attract or convince. He could resist everything but he could defeat nothing. He could advocate a hundred measares, but he couldn't carry one. His speeches wonld fall as poweriess as if uttered in the Chinese language. He would effect as little as If standing upon a rock in the ocean and preaching to the waves. Why it is that he vishes, in clear view of all this, to go to Congress, we canuot understand. And why sny o is friends desire him to go, is to us canally in emprehensible. To voluntarily seek a mortiing and useless position is not fair wisdom o ood sense. We had better elect no member of ongress at all than one who could do us no ood, for, by electing none, we should save ex ense to the country and expense and troub!

ourseives. CHAMP FURGUSON.-The Nashville Press and

mes says: Some six weeks since we announced the capture of this notorions cutthroat, robber, and guerilla. The extent of his depredations and harbartiles are matters of conjecture, but it is known that he has put to death, mostly by his sown hands, one hundred loyal citidens and soldiers. He seems to have reveiled in crime, and to have felt hiuself commissioned of God or the devil to siay and destroy wherever he went. The specifications against him allege that he murdered three of his prisoners by torture. But the wretch is about to meet the justice whose avenging arm he has so long eluded. In about two weeks, or so soon as the court can be assembled, and the winnesses, many of whom inhabit the muntainous districts of Kentucky, can be brought together, the trial hy court-martial will proceed. Testim my by deposition will be taken of officers now in the North, relative to the cold-blooded marders by the guerilla, at Saltville, Va. At the time these were perpetrated, he boasted that he had killed ninety-seven Lincolnites, and bragged that he would make the number one hundred at Saltville. It is expected that H. C. Blackman, 42d Some six weeks since we announced the cap-. C. Blackman, 42d U.S. C. I., will be Judge Advocate on the occasion of the trial. Champ Forguson is writing out an account of his life for publication. The

lowing is the indictment for murder: "In this, that he, Champ Furguson, leader of a band of out-laws and robbers, did wi fully, deberately, and with premeditated malice, kill liberately, and with premeditated malice, kill and norder.
Ruben Woods, a loyal citizen, at Albany, Clint n county, Ky, during the winter of 1861 2.
Joseph Stover, private 1st Ky, cavalry, in Clinton county, Ky, during April, 1862.
Wm. Frogg, soon after the battle of Mill Spring, probably in Clinton county, Ky, during the winter of 1861-2.
Wm. Johnson and Lewis Purie, in April or May, 1862.

Fount Zacherv, near Spring C cak, Ky., in larling may, 1862.
Eisha Kozler, in Clinton county, during the pring of 1862

James Zachery, a loyal magistrate, in Fen-rese county, Tenn. in May, 1862

Alexander Hough, in Fentress county, Tenn., bring the spring of 1862.

Joseph Beck, in the summer of 1862.

Dr. Wm. McGlasson, near Burksville, Ky., a November 1862.

Dr. Wm. McGlasson, near Burksville, Ky., in November, 1862.
Elsm Huddieton, in Adair county, Ky., on January 1st, 1863
Peter Zachery, in Russell connty, ky., during January, 1863.
Allen Zacherv, at Croons creek, in or near Russell county, Ky., during January, 1863.
John Williams, David Deck, and John Crabtree, in Fentress county, Tenn, while prisoners, murdered by torture.
Wm. Taber, near Albany, Clinton connty, Ky., during the fail of 1862.
Licutenant Smith, of a Kentucky regiment, a wounded Federal officer, while in hospital at Saitville Va

atville. Va Two colored soldiers, names unknown." Accompanying each specification of this sick-ning recital are the names of the witnesses by

his monster is to receive the deserts justly due o many crimes.

this monster is to receive the deserts justly due to many crimes.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on Bronchitis.

Later No. Four.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Genellame—Having pointed ont those affections of lie nose, throat and laryux which go before and prepare its was for disease of the lings, I now come to apeak of chronic bronchitis, the most common form of pulmanation of the nuccus membrane lining the air tubes, and reinly a catarrh of the fluings. Il does not differ from extent of the nuccus membrane. Illickening, celargement of the nuccus membrane. Illickening, celargement of the nuccus folicities and ulcerations take in the air tubes, and its characteristic of the hose in the effects it produces upon the nuccus folicities and ulcerations take in the air tubes of lichings, the same as in the pusaces of the nose, but lie effect upon the bealth is very different in the two lines of the same as in the pusaces of the nose, but lie effect upon the bealth is very different in the two lines and include the breath. When the nose we obstructed by unbeating the breath. When the nose we obstructed hy unbeating verticines, or so charged by disease as to make it difficult for us to be extend through the mostlic we can only indirected the breath when the houchal tubes in the lungs are elatructed or dimini-hed in alze, we can only indirected the breath in the same and the nose in the loing of the bronchial tubes a smiftjing lies substance of the lungs. This licing, or membranes, is very sensitive to every external lufturene, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weether, by lung reality when the changes of weether, by lung reality when the changes of weether, by lung reality when the changes of weether, by lung reality with a line grane of the houched tritating causes which meet our breathing and cannot she the observable of the change. The most common cause, however, is cold, showing likeli at first as a caturth of the center, and cannot she the observable of the change of the houched

currence it manifests Itself in greater severity; and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This iora of Bronchitis. If needected, will surely destroy lile (and, treated in the usual samer, it is as incurable) as consumption itself. The mucous membrane soorer or ister, becomes astered in structure, and pours for the matter which has all the qualities of pus. If we tree the supervenes, and the disease tonds slowly, but surely, to a fatal termination. In peculiar to middle Another form of bridge in the peculiar to middle in an advance of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing to the day—one on awakening home sleep in the morning the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of hreathing while the haroxyrms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the hings are freed from the vicel ascretion. The patient is feehle; he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several vears. But the constant draid with the case, as a paractify from the constant draid and the case, as apparently from the constant draid the first paracteristics. There is constant draid the first paracteristics of the real case of the constant draid the first paracteristics of the real case of the real case of the real case of the constant draid the first paracteristics of the real case of the real r six months, but I have known others to survive for is many year.
There is still another form of this disease, called "dry prouchtis" hie escential character of which conclusts of thronic inflammation, attended by a thireming of the buccous membrane, by which the alt tubes are dimbu-shed In size, and also in the secretion of a dense, gint-cone kind of matter of a creenish or builds-white colle-Tot, ent, at the p't... 861,963,037 883,234,966 849,853,939

adult age will be found, on careful? ex-mination to us of dry bronchitls are not marked by the most insidious of pulmonary of the continuous of pulmonary e subject of it is conscious en-ed when ascending an elevation of When a large portion of the l ase of oppression is experienced a

realion, they will perbape, back, and raise a little reality-like mucue half a down times. A trinterval, the 19-like mucue half a down times. A trinterval, the 19-like mucue half a down times. A trinterval, the 19-like mucue half a down times. A trinterval, the 19-like mucue half a down to make he half a sa a nere. "stonach ough." or as being caused by iver disease." who is, in lact, the derangements of the much liver, kidneys, and of the uterine functions. Incit exist, are but so many consequences of this very all the lines. There is something so alifting in the linus. There is something so alifting in the linus. There is something as alifting in the linus. There is something as alifting in the linus. There is something a safety of the linus of the health of disease of this organ; that the action of the linus of foughs may seem, they issue us, by settled to much greated principle of any control of the foundation of the foundation

LOTISVILLE, July 6, 1968. consulted personally, or by letter, at No. 508 Fifth street, Louisville, on all affections of the pulmonary organs—embracing catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and

MARRIED

On Tuesday morning, July 41b, hy the Rev. G. (animer, Alonzo O. Sparguer, Esq., to Miss Clar on iner, Alonzo O. Spaegeer, Esq., to Miss Clara Manspield.
On Wedoesday, July 5, 1895, by Rev. E. K. Pye, John I. Hopkins of Louisville, to Esther M. Dickinson. Haddam, Councetlent. By Joseph Clement, Esq., Mr. GEORGE II. STONE, demended, Ohio, to Mrs. LORINDA UAKS, of Louisvill AVS-McCulloudi-On the 4th inst., at the rece of the bridgle father, by Rev. W. W. Hill, M. L. S. Hays to Miss Bella McCullough, both officers of the district of th

DIED.

Io this city, July 11th, after a protracted alchiese or moulhis duration, Lina D., beloved write of L. H. ERMAN, seed 15 year, 8 months, and 3 days.

July 5th, 18% Susan PENDLETON, of Builitt conorr, y., in ber 73 d year. In Louisville, Ky., Thesday morning, July 4, 1885, o ysortery, Josts, the grandchild of J. M. & C. G. Ladded 6 years and 4 months. In this city on the morning of the 4th inst., Dr. Bun-anin R. Palmer, in the 52d year of his age. This morning, at 2 o'clock A. M., Wm. Johnson, aged weuty-five years.

At Shreveport, La., on the morning of the 5th of June 10 Mas Three Ton Bhannon, only son of the late trick C. Shannon and Sally Thruston, born lu Louis-le, Kr., 1831 On the morning of the 6th instant, Ethotas, infanushter of Robert W. and Sman Tompkins, and deports. months,

On the morning of the 6th inst, Ann ELIZABETH
SANDERS, ased 25 years and 21 days,
On the 7th inst, at the residence of his sister, Mrs.
Frances M. Rrose, Capt. Payraick Roders, eldest son of
Charles and Rosana Rogers, in the 52d year of his age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 8, 1885.

Ing the past week quite a good demand for mone. ailed, the supply, however, has been equal to the mend, as a very considerable amount has accumula

demand, as a very considerable amount has accumulated during the past three weeks.

The rate for good commercial paper remains unchanged—9 % cent.

Each ange continues abundant at former rates, buying at par and selling at 1.10 premium. Business with the banks has been unusually active during the week.

The exports of specie from the United States since the discovery of gold in California, in excess of imports, has been \$602,646.009. In 1863 the excess of exports was \$22.000,000. In 1864 the excess of exports was \$22.000,000. In 1864 the part of the amount of estimates. 72,000,000. In 1864, \$91,970,000. The s 72.000,000. In 1964, \$91,970,000. The amount of coircld by the banks of the three principal cities of the United States in 1862 was as follow

Curv Yurk. \$20,348,547 \$16,294,114 \$24, 1345, 5 \$10,000 \$1 Loss in two years and seven menth-

on that day, since, but little variation has occurred, the pening rate te-day being 1 8%, closing at 140%. Monday and Tuesday were observed as hot

along the bottom issues occurring on the Orno promise but a very small yield, and in many instances will prove a failure; other grains, oats and corn, as well as potatoes, promise well. The tobacco crep, our leading product, bids to be of a very indifferent quality and small yield. This fact is already exerting an influence upon our market, as evidenced by the sales when, on the intelligence of a decline in the New York narket prices here advanced, with heavy sales. l'elrolcum is being fast developed in our State, and

h ds air s on to become a feating article of commerce, t pwards of 105 barrels arrived over the Louisville and Nashville Rall oad, priocipelly from the Germania and Boyd Creek oil companies' wells.

We notice brown cotton goods, sheetings, oenaburgs, and cetton yarns, direct from Georgia via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, consigned to our merchants

in re, and thrown upon the market. Considerable trade in thee fabrics is anticipated from that quarter.

The weather during the week has been excessively liet, the termometer ranging from 93,305, norain having tallen since our last. The stock of old and new pork in New York on the tinet, was 100,971 barrels; same time in 1804, 176,093 to s; same time in 1863, 263,101 hbls. The slock of old

pork in New York on the lat last, was 6,208 hbls, thus msking the stock of new pork 94,733 bbls. The stock of old and new beet to the same date, July 1, 1995, was 71 154 bbls against same date, 1884, 37,319 bbls. The stock of sugar, Cubs. Port Rico, New Orleans, leglish Islands, and Melado, July 1st, was 64,757 hbds. Cuba, 29,026 boxes; Man.lia, 73,543 hags. Total 176,696, The stock of molarses, 13,499 hbds; and muscovado, 232 bbls. Total 13,431.

The stock of coffee for same date was, Rio 29,531 has other kinds 25,103 hags; Java, mats, 19,000. Total 74.234. The stock of tobacco in New York on the 1st lust, was

ali kinda 30,004 hhds; in Brooklyn, 10 056. Total The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular addesed to the efficers of his Department in relation to their new duties under the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States. The rules for their future guince are given in detail in the circular, which will be ound in full in another column

The late opinion of the Bolicitor of site Treasury in re-card to the tax to be imposed upon the capital, deposita-and circulation of the banks is calculated to crush them but of existence if sustained by the courts. The new National Banks are taxed under the bank act on their average capital, deposits, and circulation. The old (or State) Banks are not only taxed to the same amount nuder the revenue act on these, but also on extilitied checks. The Solicitor of the Treasury, Edward ordan, Esq., in his opinion, insists that the banks will uet he allowed to return the net of these items, hat argues that if a man deposits in bank \$100,000 and draws \$90.000 out the same day, it is not upon the "dry risidum." as he calls the \$10,000, but the average of pinion applies to the new as well as the old banks, and strikes a hlow not only at their source of profit hut wen at their very existence." It is supposed the banks

In June last year nearly five millions were land d and only one and a half midious were passed through the customs for market. During last month about five ced. The imports for the last six months have run shout half as large as for the corresponding period in 864. The total since January let is only about 50 Went of the total for the first six months of last year.

The following tables from the New York Journal of nmerce show the relative totals of dry goods imorted during the last twelve months:

POSTS OF FOREIGN DAY GOODS AT NEW YORK FO THE FISCAL YEAR ANDING WITH JUNE. Entered for Consumption. Total en. for. con....\$48,421,383 \$63,245,373 \$36,762 505 Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption.

Manufs, of Wool.	\$8,776,48	\$9,469,387 \$13 \$41,340	
Do Cotton.	1,489,399	2,761,487 \$2,764,78	
Do Silk.	2,557,640	3,457,331 4,644,679	
Do Fix.	1,344,944	3,469,325 4,764,918	
Mircell's lry Goods.	598,534	592,006	1,18,015
Total withd'n iron	warchouse	\$57,973,658	\$81,772,008 \$57,769,214
Entered Committee for Witnesseen	\$57,973,658	Entered for Warehousing. Tct, ent, wareh'g... \$13,541 654 \$19,989,493 \$23,091,344	
Add ent, for cons'n... 49,421,393 63,245,173 36,762,595

End June 30, End June 30, End June 30, 18*2-8, 18*3-4, 18*64-5, 285,638-014 81.713,595 84.765,750 8.507,719 8.516-873 7.55-9,840 6.185,193 5.592,712 4.14*,442

8=3,234,966

Telal imports..... \$61,963,037 \$83,334,966 \$19,553,905 The values given in the above tables represent the roign cost in gold, freight and duty not added. These blesare valuable, and abould be preserved for future

We give the following table as the current rate ring uncurrent money NEW YORK—

1 disCity Bunks
2 dis2 dis2 dis3 dis3 dis4 dis3 dis4 dis50 dis80 dis8 LaNOIS-solveut Banks NNISSEE—
i nion Fank
Planters' Bank
b'k of Tean. I dia, OCUSIANA—
Merchants Bt.
Crescent City 50 dia.
Ilanko f Lou'a 129/55 dis.
Ilanko f Lou'a 239/55 dis.
Ilanko f Lou'a 239/55 dis.
Ilanko f Lou'a 249/55 dis.
Il

ALCOHOL-We quote at \$4024 35 79 rallon. BAGGING ANN ROPE—Demand increasing, with salea f 240 pieces and 250 coils this week at 21/2/20c for the mer, and 10@12c for the latter, as to quality, and 500 ils macbine rope for New Orleans on private terms.

BROOM CORN—The factories are paying \$15-217

has ruled dull until the English advices per steamer caused prices in New York to advance 2.84c. A sale of Microscippi low middling at 35%c, and ordinary to mid-dling Tenerasco was offered at prices ranging from 26

COTON YARNS, &C.—The market is well supplied, with sales of No. 500 at 38,910c, No. 600 at 38,937c, and No. 700 at 33,934c. Small sales of single bags are le higher. Batting 35,935c, and candiowick 55,94c \$10. COAL—Best Pittsburg is retailing at 3% delivered, Pemeroy 34c, and to boats 35c for the latter. COUNTAY PRODUCE—Green apples \$79,9. Choice butter 37,92c, in boxes and firking 33,935c. Beawax huying at 30,937c. Choces—Western teserve in lots 15%c, small sales at 15%c, daily choice at \$1,620c. and Hamburg, \$1,620c.

notice at \$1@34e, and Hamburg 16%e, all not cipht, Dried apples—6@7c for old. Dried peaches 30 ac. Feathers—buying price 61@30e, Flaxmord 31 hbl. outces—6d \$2 75@5, and new at \$4 75 % hbl. age 3(@ 3)c for fresh. Brooms—common 34@5, Shaker, eest, \$6 30@6 50, Louisville make, best, \$6 B doz. Gin-ng huying at 65@75c. Beans nominal at \$1 20 for lite. Onions \$1@4 50. CORN MEAL—We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bolted

81 35@1 40. SI 35(31 40. CANDLES—City manufactures are colling 13 oz star at c with a discount; light weights 14420c. Tal-

w 14@15c, Cooperage—Considerable demand for oil barrels, ales of 200 second-hand at \$2. Flour barrels, machine unde, 50@55c. Ham tierces \$5c, half do 35c. Od barels \$2. Day Goods—Quite an scrive trade has prevsiled dur-

rg the week. Brown and bleached fabries have advanced, and are firm at our quetailons. Stocks are limited, with arrivals of h and "6 Georgia sheetings, which e offered at 26@27c. Great Western brown sheetings we ruled during the week at 25c until Friday, when ver were advanced to 25c, and again advanced to-day 25c, at which rates large sales have been made, Seached goods have advanced from 3.35c. 1350c. Prints 25@20c, according to style and mality. Ginghams 32%@32c. Delaines 27% 30c. ambrics-paper and colored 20@22c. Spool cotton \$1

b dozen.
DRUGS AND LYES. The trade continues very

| Bi-citrom | Aveass | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 1

FLOUR-Market poorly supplied; sales to the Government during the week of 5,100 hbls plain extra at \$6.50 26.75. We quote superfine at \$6.50@6.75, and extra

25, oranges \$17 \$\fox. Figs 40c, currants (Zante) pc, prunes 37c, dates 25(22c, citron 35(40c \$15. M. t. raisina \$7, layer do \$7 50 \$\fox. ins \$7, layer do \$7 50 % hoa. se—We quote eard rates \$x10 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x13 5@6, and 13x18 at \$7 20, from which a discount

range at \$1.25@145 as to quality. Some new wheat, about 400 bushels sold on Monday at \$1.40@150. Corneound is in demand at \$5@30c, with sales of 1,250 bushels at %@96c from stora for red, and \$1 for prim white. Outs scarce at 70@75c, and from stora at 75 a

GEOGREEA-A very active trade has characterized the week, and prices have varied with the fluctuations of gold. We note sales of Blo coffee inferior at Esc. fair 1 Ste, and prime to choice 30% a sac in lota. Sales of Cuba sugars at 14,814%c, Porto Rico 15% \$1879c, yel-low in barres 14,917%c Coffee sugars 15 \$1976, hard etandard 29,620%c, New Orleans 16,637c, the sales ag-gregating some 1,400 hbls and 25 hbds; sales of 12 boxes liavana at 18%c. Esstern sirups 75c@\$1 65, as to qualy and package, with sales to-day of 50 kegs at \$1 15

llear-Market neminal. We quote Kentucky rough 1:2 at \$ 125: Kentucky dressed \$25002275 W ton Hinss-We quote green at 5@5%c, dry salted at 93 cc, and flint at 12c. ton, \$20624 from store, and loose hay \$15.416 W

Inom AND STEEL—Pig from \$50,65 % ton. Stone coal bar from 43,65c; charcoal bar 56,65%, as to quality, Other sizes at corresponding rates. Coopers' hosp 6@5c; sheet into 76,21c; Juniata 14c; A. B. steel 11c; steel slabs 14c; cited wings list; nail rod sweed list. Castings—grate bars and ordinary 6c. Pulleys luc. LUMBER-We quote the wholesale rates for poplar

first quality, at \$30; second do \$25 % M. Pine, in the ratt, all grades, from \$25@30. Culls \$15, Hemlock joists, reantling, and boards \$15,317, in the raft, Pune-hingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft, Pop-lar machina cut do, on the raft, \$4. Laths, pine, \$4; Pep'ar do \$3 50. Dressed flooring retails for first-rate at \$-5; accord do \$75; third do \$45; cmmon \$50. Weatherboarding retails, accondrate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. Himlock joists, scautling, and boards retail at \$35. Pine shaved or sawed shingles retail at \$3 50 for first quality, and \$0 for second quality \$\mathbb{M}\$. Poplar ship he retail at \$5. Pine laths retail at \$5. poplar do \$4. Liconion—We quote \$6. F. at 45c, and \$6. \$6. at 45c. LIME AND CEMENT-Unchanged at \$1 76.63 for

lime, and \$2.78@3 \$\forall bhl for hydraulic coment, and \$8. \$\text{@6} for plaster.

LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 42@45c; hemicek sole 36@ 35c; Buffale slanghter 30@45c; haruses 35@37c; skirting 45c; city kip-skims 75@ 5c; calf skins 81 25; bridle V dozen \$48@45: French calf \$55.470 V dozen. Philadelphia calf \$45.450 V doz. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO-Sales of 200 boxes choice

Fisher applies to the new as well as the old banks, and nedium do \$1 10@1 25; do 1/2 pounds 90@95c; bright file and he # @96c, common pounds 65@75c; do out of condition 35@60c.

MACREARL—No. 1 medium hbls \$18 50; do half bbls \$9 50

o weeks ending June 3(th. have been larger than any crious week this season, and is the first evidence of a ange in the tide of foreign trade.

In June last year nearly five millions were land d

Sardines, quarter boxes \$\mathbb{9}\$100 \$17; haives at \$46. NAVAL STORRE-Oakum, common, lic; best American NAVAL STORES—OBARIM, common, 12c; 6008 American navy 14cs16c; North Carolina tar in hbls \$12.@13; man-ufactured in keps \$60.@7.20 @ doxen, Nation—Owing to the prospect of restricted navigation holders have advanced their rates; 10ds now quoted at

35 50@5 75 in lots of 100 kegs. Otta-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 40@1 65; No. 2 do \$1 40@1 45; coal oil 70@70e; linseed \$1 10; ben-zine 50@55e; Inbricating 50@50e; straits \$1 50; tanners' bank \$1 50 W gallon.

Office Sales of shorts at \$23, and shipstuff \$3:13,35 per ton. Middling \$40, and hran at \$23,325 per ton.

PAPER—Sales crown wrapping at 70c; medium de \$1 13%, and double crown at \$1 50 per bundle.

Provisions and Lard—Throughout the week the demand has been active. Meas pork sominal at \$35 to tetal ited. Bacon in good demand, with asless of 75,400 lbs clear sides at 17% c, 150,000 lbs bulk sides clear at 16c, 2,700 Stagg's hams 35c, now held at 35%c. We quote plain hams 15% (430c. Shoulders 15% 15%c, clear sides from store 17%c, Sugarcured hams 25% 25%. Lard is firm, with sales of 35 ierces prime at 181/c. Keg lard held at 20@211/c. Powpar—We quote riffe at \$10@10 fo; hiasting at RAGE—Cotton rags we quote at 4@4%c; soft woollen

to hard woollen is \$ D.

SHOT—We quote patent at \$3 55,3565, and Buck at \$3.75,365 \$\forall \text{ by bac.}

SALT—The wholesale price continues at 50c for Ohlo and Kanawha per hushei to the trade. Soar-We quote German No. 1 at 10%c, and No. 2 at 10%c, and Soar-We quote German No. 2 at 10%c, palm 96 llc, and fancy at 30% the. Saie to the Government of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 3 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 1 at 10%c, and No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 1 at 10%c, and No. 2 at 3%c.

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By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 1 at 10%c, and No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c.

By a constant of 20,000 he German No. 2 at 3%c. STARCH-We quote Madison at 7c, with sales of 50

as somewhat depressed, manifesting, howe

llows: MONDAY-The market to-day presents no change more to easy presents no camping from flattering. The efforting amount to 212 hilds, with rejection of the prices bid on 23 hilds. Sains of 2 bids remain \$146, 440 trash at \$2.00 (3 3 3, 4 at \$2.00 (3 2 5) 50, 50 hilds factory large at \$498, 50, 50 at \$5.59 50, 13 do common lags at \$408,50, 13 do heavy at \$7.100,70, on common lags at \$10,00 % 12 do heavy at \$7 1005 105, \$10.75, 17 at \$11.00 11 75, 6 do heavy leaf at \$12.00 12 75, 2 at \$10.00 175, 10 at \$14.00 14 75, 6 at \$15.00 15 75, 6 at \$15

t \$31 35. Tumpay—The Fourth of July no sales. Tuin DAY—The Fourth of July no sales. White DAY—The market to-day was very much depressed, and prices for all grades are lower. In consequence, the rejections are very large, amounting to 8t thide on the number offered, which was 181h hide. We note sales as follows: 39 hids factory lags at 3139 54 0, 30 do semmen lags at 3139 59 34, 12th heavy do at 3649 99, 11 at 3639 75, 6 do common leafat 3639 00, 9 at 810310 75, 3 at 311311 75, 8 do heavy do at 312312 75, 11 at 313313 75, 6 at 314311 75, 5 this factory do at 312313 75, 11 at 313313 75, 6 at 314311 t \$16@15 75, 8 at \$16@16 75, 6 at \$10@17 75, 7 do good fine do at \$14@18 75, 1 at \$19 50, 4 at \$10@10 75.

recount or true on only 17 nam. We commercial in fil-lews: 2 hinds stems at \$1.90\times 20, 26 hints factory lugs at \$46\times 45, 45 at \$66\times 50, 13 do common lugs at \$4\times 20, 20 \$6.86, 14 do heavy do at \$7\times 7.90, 9 at \$8\times 26, 9 do ecromon leaf at \$9@9 26, 12 at \$10@10 75, 16 at \$116 Crimina feri a 2000 M. In a program in 19 10 89 11 75. 13 do heavy do at \$120,13 75, 7 at \$13,213 75, 6 at \$14,414 75, 14 at \$15,415 75, 15 at \$16,415 75, 13 at \$17,75, 9 do good to fine leaf at \$15,415 75, 7 at \$19,35 \$17 75, 9 do good to fine leaf at \$15,415 75, 7 at \$19,35 \$17 75, 6 at \$300,300 30, 5 at \$300,300 75, 1 at \$30, 4 at \$34 @ 04 26, 4 at #25 25@ 25 75.

@34.35, 4 at \$25 50,6235 75, FRIDAY—Market to-day was firm at the advence noted yesterday, with \$50 hhds offered, and the rejection of prices bid on 33 hhds. Sa'es of 2 hhds trush at \$1.10 1 65, 7 do trahay huge at 33 10@3 95, 42 do factory lags avy cont \$120312 75, 7 at \$130313 /5, 13 at 314 314 75

\$24.75, 3 at \$25. jection of 1800 of 20 annu. Server y hadde trach at 22 20(3) 35, 57 factory ling at \$4(3) 40, 32 at \$4(3) 50, 10 do common luga at \$6(3) 470, 9 do heavy do \$1(3) 7 d5, 2 at \$4(3) 17 5, 7 do heavy do 31(3) 17 5, 11 at \$1(3) 17 5, 7 do heavy do 31(3) 17 5, 11 at \$1(3) 17 5, 4 at \$4(4) 17 5, 9 at \$15(3) 16 75, 7 at \$4(4) 17 5, 6 at \$17 6, 12 at \$1(3) 17 5, 7 at \$4(4) 17 5, 6 at \$17 6, 12 at \$1(3) 17 5, 12 at

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. BOTEBON HOUSE-H. P. Visamon,

Louisvilla, July 9, 1865
The apply of cattle offered for cale the present week
has been very small, barely sufficient to meet the demand of city butchers. The quality was generally coel.
Prices remain unchanged. Silco—First quality, 5% Mc. gross weight.

sheep—Are a shade firmer. Sales range from 13te.

head, Hogo-The fore part of the week advanced to \$11,311

GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.'S GOLD TABLE, FOR [REPORTED FOR THE LOWISVILLS JOURNAL.] 18456 18756 108 % 107 % 107 ° 104 104 10516 136 a 137% 143 % 143 % 147 % 145 % 146 % 138 ¼ 141 % 141 % 145 ° 142 % 143°4 143 143 143'5 139% 137% 140% 141 % | 142% | 142% | 140 | Sunday | | 140% | 142% | 140% | | 141% | 142% | 150% | | 140% | 140% | 150% | | 150% | 150% | 130% | | 130% | 141% | 130

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. Naw York, July 5 current prices for the week at all the markets

P. T. MILLIER . DUNSCOMB & MILLER,

DUNSCOMB & MILLER,
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.

BEREE AV PREMISSON TO
GOVERNOT Thomas C. Firsteher;
Hon. Francis Modeman, S-creatary of State:

Alongo Thomps In. Auditor;

W. M. Richo. Treasurer;
Jered E. Smith Moglaver of Landa;
Robert F. Wingatte, Alburney Jonasal;

W. S. Mone oy, into Auritor;

W. S. Mone oy, into Auritor;

G. M. Honger E. Wingatte, Alburney Jonasal;

W. S. Mone oy, into Auritor;

G. M. Honger E. Wingatte, Alburney Jonasal;

W. S. Mone oy, into Auritor;

G. M. Honger Goff, Marchal St. Louis county;

W. H. Maurico, into Collect w St. Louis county;

W. H. Maurico, into Collect w St. Louis county;

Gen. John B. Gray, St. Louis;

Mesura, Clemov, Crawford & Go., Jufferson City;

G. M. Heidelbach, S-unongrod, & Co., Clincianati;

Suss, Stinger, & Co. St. Louis;

W. E. Dunscomb, Eq., Now York;

Capt. T. L. Grawford Steame Fleavy Amee;

D. N. Greenleef, Molle Able.

We will give particular albention to the Parmant of

We will give particular altention to the parameter of taxes and the argumenton of Lands sold five taxes in any county in the obsect. Freezes destring to invoke in Missouri lands will be furnished with Antigary and accentrate and a first matter a state at the base Locatages in a second five deliver. We are and small lands will be formulated by the Antigary and a second five deliver. We are and small lands of the obsection of business in any of the Divinition of the obsection of business in any of the Divinition of the obsection of business in any of the Divinition of the obsection of business in the divinition of the divini

of the medica, and shows to invariantly cyrics in the medica.

We readily and cheerfully resonanced cyrics in patronese and that of the public senerally.

THUS, C LLETCHER, Governor of Missouri, ERANCES EUDMAN, Secretary of State, ALONZO THOMFSON, Audistr., W.M. BISHUP. Treasurer, JAKED E 3MITH, Register of Landa, ROBERT F. WINGATE, Attorney General.

jyll w4°

LAW SCHOOL Of Harvard College.

(CHANGE OF VACATIONS.) IN the Academical Year 1895-98 there are two terms of Nineteen Weeks each, communing distribution 18-18, and Mance S. 1866.
For Gatalogue and Circular address:
J. El. PARA Els, Royall Professor,
Cambridge, Maio , July 1, 1865.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A YOUNG NEW
A England lady who desires to come West, Foreau
dedrous of ourselfest Dur will planus state service required and compandation to be received. Address R.
M., Jearnal office.

[1] It desired.

boxes.

Wool—Buyers paying for unwashed 55c; tubwished 50@ 50c.

Whisher—The market is firmer. Sales of 75 bbls
raw at \$2 0@ 2 05 during the week.

White Lead—Pure white 16c, inferior 7c, litherage 15c.

Tinners Stock—There is a fair demand, with light
stock, and piless are firm. Wa quote tim plates L. C.

stock, and piles are firm. Wa quote tin plates L. C. at \$15; sheet iron at 7@11c; copper at 47c; block tin at 20 REAMS DUCHER'S FLY PAPER to adv by the condition of the conditi

and recorde of the rebel provisional government at Montgomery.
They show that the rebels lost no time, when once they got fairly at work, in organizing their Frontsonal Government, which they had in full operation in less than five weeks from the assembling of their National Congress or Convention. In the work of framing their Constitution, the document shows that they had considerable tinkering and discussion.

There was a strong feeling in favor of naming their Southern establishment the Republic of Washington, which was only defeated by a majority of one vote in favor of the title of Constitution are cognition to the states of America. There were long detains over the proposition to insert in the preamble of the Constitution a recognition of the Givinity of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, and in the body thereof a provision energing the observance of the Christian Sabbath. The termer has understood to have been voted down, out of respect to Judah P. Banjamin and the laster, in deference to the wishes of the people of Louisiana and Texas. Many other cusions disclosures besides those noted are made by these documents.

Washungron, July 2.

Washington, July 2. ent, including trading, will be taken in han the Government as the best and probabi rith the various tribes of savages in the north-

The Commisary-General of Prisons received mation vesterday that part of the rebel mere at Point Lookout were set at liberty rs under the rank of colonel, except a few hos o tal coses.

The Herald's Washington special of the 2d says: The health of the President was generally

says: The health of the President was generally understood to be improving, but inquiries at the White House elicited the fact that it is now worse than at any former period of his present libeas. Though not in immediate danger, his continued liliness and present unfavorable emptoms awaken anxious solicitude among the few who are informed of his real condition. This was further increased by the report to-night, that Sungson General Barnes had been called on to consult with Dr. Berrows, who has thus far been his medical attendant.

Washington, July 2.

The Tribune's Washington special ears that the Government yesterday paid in gold the July terest on its bonds. nerest on its bonds.

Another protest against the appointment of adge Parsone as Provisional Governor of Alama has been sent to the President and the embers of his Cabinet.

Meanwhile its rigners, Captain D. H. Bings J. H. Lacounter remain in town in the horse

Meanwhile ite signers, Captain D. H. Bing-han J. H. Lascombe remain in town in the hope that the Piesident, on a perusal of their pro-test, will be induced to remove Governor Par-sons and appoint in his stead comeons more ac-ceptable to the aforesaid gentiemen. About fifty applications per day for appoint-ments a clerks and messengers are received in the Treasury Department from coldiers who have been disabled during the war.

Department desires the anno made that no applications, from whatever source, can at present be favorably responded to, owing to the fact that no vacancies exist.

New York, July 3.
The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates of the 20th. Troops were constantly arriving from Sun Domingo, and by this time the island is completely evacuated of Spanish troops. The Spaniards blew up all the fortifications they had

constructed before leaving.
It was eaid a treaty was made protecting the
Dominicans who arrested the Spaniards; but
the number of such families arriving at Havana ows bow much faith was put in such a treaty They will be considered traitors by the Dominicans, and as such their treatment can be imagined. Advices from Hayti represent the rebellion aining strength, and that President Gessard ad suffered reverses from Mexico.

had suffered reverses from Mexico.
It is reported that the guerillas are increasing in all parts of the country doing much damage, and sugmenting the general mistrust of the Empire. There is a want of harmony between he French and Austrian trans. Empire. There is a want of harmony between the French and Austrian troops.

A brigade of Mejlia's troops is said to occupy Monterey. It was reported in Vera Cruz that forces had been sent to Tampico, where an attack by Juaree's troops, reinforced by American emigranta, was expected.

Indications are that affairs in Maxico are growing from bad to worse. A despatch received on the 27th from San Louis announces that Satello was occupied by the French troops, Negrotte restreating to Monterey.

The Emperor has granted Clute & Co., the private to establish a telegraph line from Guanajustos to Matamors, thence to Vera

The Senday Mercuty publishes a Washlegton despatch stating that Secretary Stanton will leave the Cabinet on the 15th, and mentions Preston King as his probable successor, which would make it necessary for Secretary Seward The Tribune takes occasion to say it long sizes notified President Johnson of his wish to be relieved of his official career and duties at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service.

CAPE RACE, July 2, via ASPY BAY, July 8. The Cunard steamer China, from Liverpool on Saturday, June 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning en route for Halitax and Boston.

The general and political news is meagre. The advices from the United States by the Persia caused a decline in American scartifies in Great

The general and political news is meagre. The advices from the United States by the Persia caused a decline in American eccurities in Great Britain. The English papers are unneually allent on American affairs.

The Atlantic cable was on board the Great Eastern, and, as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up, the telegraph fleet would sail for Valence, and it was boped before their departure from Valencia a United States Government steamer would join them. The vessels will probably leave Valencia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about the 24th.

The Directors of the Company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all the points of the United States and Eritish North America: To Great Britain, £20 for twenty words, and £1 for each additional word; to any continental part of Europe, \$21 for twenty words, and £1 for each additional word; to any continental part of Europe, \$21 for twenty words, and £1 for each additional word; to any continental part of Europe, \$21 for twenty words, and £1 for each additional word—the address, date, and signature all to be counted and charged in messages. Messages for places in Asia and Africa to which telegraph does not extend, will be forwarded by the first mail at postage paid rates. The Directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first there will be such accumulation of business that delay will arise in the transmission of messages, but they intend laying down new cables as fast as will arise in the transmission of messages, but they intend laving down new cables as fast as they can and then reduce the price. The cable will be opened for business as econ after it is laid

will be opened for business as econ after it is taid as possible, and all messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Heart's Content and Trimity Bay.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready. With regard to the claim of the company against the United States under the Oreron treaty, the hope is expressed that the ques-tion may be fixed before the end of the year.

tion may be fixed before the end of the year. Parliamentary proceedings are nuimportant; the business of the season is closing up, and will end in about a fortnight.

Baring's Circular aava there has been during the week an active business in American securities, with rising prices on 5.20 bonds and Itinois Central and Erie shares. The 5 20s touched 74%, but vesterday were at 73%. Shares, after having been higher, are to-day 85@86 for Itiliaois Central and 54@54% for Erie. There has been some business also in Virginia 6s at 39%. Prome.—Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Switzerland. His interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them. Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them. The Opinione Nationale had received a warn-ing for an attack upon a Government speech in the Chamiltonian

the Chamber.

Bpain — A general amnesty has been declared for the efferce against the press law.

Marshal O'Donnell had made a speech in Cortes setting forth the Government policy, which includes the recognition of the kingdom of Italy and the maintenance of amicable relations with foreign powers.

ions with foreign powers,

NEWDERN, N. C., June 30.

Gen. Cox, having been nominated for Governor of Ohio, has been relieved from command of this Department, and ordered to report at Washington, which leaves General Ruger in command.

There can be no courts in this State to enforce the collection of debts until the new government is organized.

The spotted lever has been raging in Wilmington for some time, and it is said the yellow lever has also made its appearance.

It is ascertained beyond dispute that the Arapahoe Indians, who for some time-have been fed by the Government at Fort Halleck as friendly Indians, have been perpetrators of most of the outrages committed on the Overland Mail route west of Denver. They ascertained by some means that they were suspected, and have now taken the war-path, defying the troops in pureuit. Active operations against them will be at once set on foot.

Harmsunge Pa Jaly 2

this port that the proclamation removes all re this port that the proclamation removes all restrictions on products, and on all trade exrepting contraband articles east of the Mississippi. Other depatches received in this city
also state that the 25 per cent drawback upon
the shipments of cotton is also abolished by the
proclamation. The despatch was drawn from
the Secretary of the Treasury to as artain his
construction of the President's proclamation,
as business men had doubts on the point.

WASHINGTON, July 3. sed and may soon be expected from tlichumerously signed memorials to President obnson, praying for the reconsideration of the sure in the amnesty proclamation prohibling

efore disbanding the armies and delivered ince, will be offered soon at anction in this Only the public celebration to-morrow in Only the public celebration to-morrow in Washington will be by the colored people composing the National Monument Association, with General Hunter as orator. Salutes will be fired at subrise, noon, and sunset by order of the Government anthorities. At night there is to be a display of fireworks. All the public legartments will be closed to-morrow.

Mr. Dann has not yet left Washington, as some papers have stated, but is still at the War

om its benefits all persons worth over \$20 000. A large number of beef cattle, contracted for

come papers have stated, but is still at the War Department. New York, July 3.

The World's Washington special save the important selentes under the Internal Revenue Law of highwines at Dubnque, valued at several hundred thousand dolfars, has been decided by the Commissioner and referred to the Scretary of the Treasury for approval. Parties who advanced money on these highwines in the bild's that the Government tax had been duly paid, claim that their interests should be protected. A compromise will probably be effected which will save the Government and parties to which will save the Government and parties to oome extent and may lead to a general rule that oo whiskey shall hereafter be purchased in open nurket unless under bonds. In all cases where ier have advanced innocently of will be protected as far as they

artice have advanced innocently on highwines hev will be protected as far as they can be. The Herald's a special save: An address to the Democracy of the United States will be unblished to-morrow from Chas. Mason, Chairnan of the Democratic National Association of the District. It is intended more as a platform or inture organization of the party than as a sall for immediate concerted action. The adrives starts out with declaring that in the beginning all Democrats believed peace and inten were compatible and could be secured by incillatory measures, and that after war comlatory measures, and that after war comcenced a great many Democrats acquiesced in as an unavoldable calamity to be prosecuted in the cole purpose of restoring the Union, elieving that as soon as this object was accomshed it ought to cease. It takes strong ound against conferring upon negroes the ght of citizenship on the ground that they enequalified by education, and as a race so

reatly inferior to the whites.

This is declared to be the white man's gov-This is declared to be the white man's government, and negroes are a foreign element, which cannot be encored and a saimlisted. Immediate readmission of the robel States to the secred circle, with all their rights and privileges unabridged, is also nrged, on the ground that the Federal Government cannot exist while a portion of the States composing it are free and another portion virtually enslaved by a military government. The address declares unlimited confidence in the wisdom. Integrity, and democracy of President Johnson, and concluded in eulogistic terms.

NEW YORE, July 5.

The Herald's Washington special says: The President's health has so far improved as to en-

The Herald's Washington special cays: The President's health has so far improved as to en-ible him to attend a Cabinet meeting a few The Navy Department has determined to send

The Navy Department has determined to send an iron-clad gunboat of the Monadnock pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go.

The troops encamped in the vicinity of Washington have been near unanimous in their complaints of bad treatment by the commissarys for a month past. They declare that they fared better in the field during the campaigns against Richmond for three years past than they have since being encamped in eight of this city. They also complain of not being baid, in many instances, for six months, and manifest much feeling on the subject.

New York, July 5. New York, July 5.

The 89th anniversary of our independence

The 89th anniversary of our independence ras observed here vesterday with all the celat has New Yorkers could give to the occasion, the military display consisted of twenty-five egiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, companied by thitteen bands, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm along the are of march. e of march.
The returned veterans had a perfect ovation

dinner was given to the Irish origide, in wing Hall, and the wounded and well soiwere entertained at the State soldiers' de pot, the City Assembly rooms, regimental armovies, and other places. The shipping in the hurbor was finely decorated; public and private been a brief time in the Astor House, the General proceeded on the eight o'clock train for Washington.

and brave men; and in the evening the fireworks in the various streets and othe localities closed the day was celebrated with great ent ansiasm and the corner stone of the solders monument was laid with the most imposing caremonies. At daylight one hondred guas were fired by the camp on the battle field. At ten o'clock in the morning the procession, headed by Major General Geary, started from the main street in the town and the cemetery was reached a few minutes befor 11 o'clock, when the exercises were opened with prayer and a discoure by the Rev. Dr. Tifany, of this city.

After the reading of a letter from President Johnson, regreting that illness deprived him of the pleasure of being present. The ceremonies then disputed by the General Howard, the orator of the day, delivered an eloquent oration on the "Sacrifices of the private solder," which was followed by the poem of the occasion, "Thongats of the time and place," written and read by Colonel Charlee C. Halpine. The ceremonies were concluded by an address from Georenor Cartin.

BELFART, Mic., July 5.

livered an eloquent oration on the "Sacrifices of the private solder," which was followed by the poem of the occasion, "Thoughts of the time and place," written and read by Colonel Chartes C. Halpine. The ceremonies were Adjutant General Swift, of Louisiana, has religibled, and goes North. Kennedy was reintended into the effice of Mayorality. M. M. tolan writes to Gov. Wells, through the New Irle and Times, offering bonds of three hundred housand dollars to revisit the layer from North Comment of the New Irle and Times, offering bonds of three hundred housand dollars to revisit the layer from North Comment of the New Irle and North Comment of the New Irle and North Comment of the New Irle and North Comment of the North Comment of the New Irle and New Irle and North Comment of the New Irle and N

busand dollars to repair the levees from New leans to Arkansas this coming winter, and pploying thirty thousand white laborers

Among the distinguished persons present and narticipating in the celebration yesterday were eigenrals Grant, Kilpatrick, Schodeld, Sickies, Sutterfield, Peak, Rickter, Kautz, Devin, Davis, distiligan, Wool, Wallace, Robinson, Jones, Rondell, and Roberts.

Gen. Grant arrived at 10:30 yesterday by pecial train and grant accorded to the rection of the contraction of the cont

Gen. Grant arrived at 10:30 yesterday by special train, and was escorted to the residence of Governor Fenton where other military gentlemen and a select party of civilians were waiting to receive him. The hour having arrived for the services in which the gentlemen were invited, the party from Gov. Fenton's house was driven in carriages to the Washington parade grounde, under excert of the military and the Young Men's Association. Here a building had been erceited for the occasion, 240 teet long by 100 in which, provided with seats for 5,000 people.

eople.

The appearance of Gen. Grant npon the stand ras the signal for hearty cheering, and, in reponse, he arose and bowed to the assembly, he tattered flags of about one hundred New ork regiments were then formally presented to the State.

There will be a fine yield of apples and peaches.
There are four candidates running for Conand one conservative.

fest a determination to compel rebels to leave Witborne, the rebel Governor Harris's Adju-

tant-General, has arrived in this city. General Sherman is in town. General Steedman leaves Chattanooga to-day in a special car for his headquarters at Augusta. Georgia will be divided under his cammand into four districts-Savannah, Columbus, Augusta, and Altocna. General Brannan will command the district of Savannah, General Molineaux

the district of Angusta, and General King the district of Altoona. The commander for the district of Columbus has not yet been assigned. The weather is very hot. The mercury is up to 97 in some localities. The convention held in Stewart county nominsted an ex-rebel Colonel to fill the vacancy in the office of Representative, Mr. Woods, the

Arapsahoe Indians, who the mine have been fed by the Government of fort Hilder's as the first of the Hilder's as friendly. Hiddens, have been perpetrators of most of the outrage committee or the Orerland Mail route west of Deuver. They according to the outrage committee of the Orerland Mail route west of Deuver. They according the orer amposted, and have now taken the war-path, decyling the troops in pureuits. Active operations against them will be at once act on foot.

Major-General Meade and staff and Major. General Meade and staff arrived here is stight, and were received at the depot by a delegation of State officials. Generals Meade and Crawfood were entertained during the morning by Governor Currin at the Executive Mansion, where they were also waited upon by the citizens of Harristong. The distinguished party left the city at 10 of clock in carriage, intending to drive through the Cumberiand Villey to Gettyberg.

On the 16th of June this deepatch was sent West from this city: "The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Collector of this port that the proclamation removes all restrictions on products, and on all trade except in contraband articles east of the Misdissippi." Other despatches received in this city also state that the 25 per cent drawback upon the purchaser of couton is also abolished by the proclamation. This despatch was given to the Ed. Louis publishers as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Collector of this all the proclamation. This despatch was given to the Ed. Louis publishers as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Collector of this department, charged with the least of the Misdissippi." Other despatches received in this city also state that the 25 per cent drawback upon the purchaser of couton is also abolished by the proclamation. This despatch was getten to the Ed. Louis publishers as follows: "The Secretary of the Proclamation. This despatch was getten to the Ed. Louis publishers as follows: "The Secretary of the Proclamation. This

BALTIMORK, July 5. of all agents of this department connected in A serious accident occurred to the President's car yesterday about 8 o'clock P. M., at the Bal-timore depot of the North Carolina railroad. ny way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far s it may be applicable; and all persons asking or any information in regard to the property timore depot of the North Carolina raliroad. The train consisted of an engine and the President's car, and had just unrived from Gettysburg, when, owing to a misplaced switch it ran into the end of a freight train standing on the side. Although the speed of the train was much slackened, several of the party in the President's car were injured. Senor Bewnaga, Chilian Minister, and C. J. Halpine, who read the poem at the Gettysburg celebation, were severely ent nbout the head. Col. Simpson, of the 8th army corps, R. J. Chew, of the State Department, T. Milton, of the Evecutive Mansion, and L. L. Cronnse. of the N. Y. Times, were slightly injured. The car was somewhat injured, but not turned over, or for the release of the same or for the release of any moneys or proceeds wising the from, will be referred to the Com-alisationer of Refugees, Freedmen, and Aban-tered Lands, at Washington, to wrom com-6. Officers of this department having in their possession, or nuder their control, any moneys whatever arising from ices collected under the mmercial intercourse regulations, except use collected for the benefit of freedmen which will be disposed of nuder section 5), or or nutle sales of captured, abaudoned, or conseable projects, will forthwith densit the sough to prevent it from proceeding to Wash-gton. The seedlent was the result of carelesses on the part of the switch tenders.

from the sales of captured, abaudoned, or considerable property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest assistant treasurer, designed depositary, or deposit bank, keeping the mounts from the different sources separately, to the credit of H. A. Risley, Esq., supervising epacial agent, dec; taking therefor receipts quadrupileates, which receipts must show wheree the sums were received, one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr Risley, at Washington.

7. All a flicers above referred to except proper officers of the customs acting exclusively under ness on the part of the switch-tenders.

New York, July 5.

Chief Justice Chase and danghter arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening and will leave this evening for Providence, R. I.

De-patches from all jarts of the country show that the anniversary yesterday was observed with much more than usual enthusism and claborateness of detail.

The steamer Newada, with Savannah dates to the Ist, has arrived. officers of the customs acting exclusively under the revenue laws, will, after they have closed their official business as above directed and soid he 1st, has arrived.
the Savannah Herald announces the arrival
here of Provisional Governor Johnson and his at anction to the highest bidder the furniture ordial reception by the people. The City Coun-I adopted resolutions of welcome and requestd property remaining on hand and accounted r the proceeds of the same, forthwith systeog the Governor to deliver an address, which quest was complied with. The address was natically arrange the books, records, papers, we., of their late offices, that they may easily be delivered ov the evening of the 1st.

The colored troops doing gnard duty in that referred to and examined, pack them in cure and water proof boxes, and forward the ty have been relieved and sent to the interior. me so marked as to indicate their contents gether with their respective re-ignations ad-essed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Wash gion City. HUGH McCULLOCH,

BANGOR, Mr., July 5.

The celebration here yesterday was a great success. 30 000 people were present. The orabic and the delegate was a belief of the delegate. A novel feature of the celebration was an Indian regatta in birch canoes with paddles. Distance one mile and a third; three heats. The canoe Gen. Grant one the first pulze, and Ger. Sherman the second. Time, this theat Table record. 8 minutes. first heat, 7:45; second, 8 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5. Philadelphia, July 5.

In Cozzen's habeas corpus case to day, Judge
Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Penssivania, ordered the release of Cozzens, and delivered an opinion that the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus is only given to him by Congress during the continuance of war.

New Orleans, July 3.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order inviting all Texan refugees to return home and resume possession of their property. Home guard organizations are not permitted and citizens are to be held responsible for acts of guervillas.

o be held responsible for acts of guer-ilias. Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, issued a pro-plamation discussing Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, saying that people who live! in Mississippi were subject to the Constitution of the United States when the proclamation was passed, have no right question its constitutionality; that can be decided only by the United States Supreme Court and until it's ared contrary to fundamental law by though, it must be accepted by the people tritonal, it must be accepted by the people as valid. Emancipation is an accomplished fact, and should be so necepted. He advises the people of Mississippi to take the amnesty outh and become peaceable, law-abiding citizens. Large numbers of old merchants of New Orleans continue to return.

A tul-weekly mail is established between Mobile and Monizomery.

bile and Monigomery.

The total amount of cotton received at Mobile since the Federal occupation is eleven thousand five hnudred bales; of strictly midmiling thirty-two. The grocery trade is brisk. Stocks light. About 170 applications for pardon were granted to-day, of which 100 were from North Carolina, recommended by Gov Holden.

There is a marked inprovement in the health of the President to-day. He, however, still keeps his rooms, and adhering to the advices of his physicians, but preceives no company. of his physicians, but receives no company.

The number of prisoners discharged under
General Orders No. 109, the current series
from the office of the Commissary-General of

isoners as far as has been reported up to July l was as follows: Captains 1,106; Lientenants 382; non-commissioned officers 5,582; privates total 42,796. The bett authority for contradicting the report of C. J. Fankher is that he has not been pardened by the President, who has not yet acted in the case, therefore all that is published

is premature.

The del gates number 74 Iudian tribes who have been in hostility to the United States duing the late rebeilion, are now on their way to Washington with the object of making n treaty of reace, and of being reinstated in their rights and benefits which they forfeited by taking up

Gen. Gran', who participated in the fe stivities of the "Fourth" at Albany, arrived here this morning accompanied by his staff. Having been a brief time at the Astor House, the General proceeded on the eight o'clock train for Washington. been a brief time at the actor House, the General proceeded on the eight o'clock train for Washington.
Gallagher's Exchange—Gold 13334. New York Central 93%, Erie 82%, Hudson 1934, Reading 9884. Michigan Sauthern 6334, Pittsburg 70, Rock Island 101, Northwestern preferred 58%, Mariposa 14 Marke; firm.

Recent orders instruct Gen. Cox to remain in may, if necessary, stake his land.

BELFAST, ME., July 5. BELFAST, ME., July 5.
The United States steamer Toga, Lieutenant
Commander Whiting, sailed on the 4th inst. for
the eastern coast, and will return in a fc ** days.
Mr. Volbatchins, of Penobscot, the only remaining veteran of the Revolution residing in
New England, participated in the celebration
yesterday at Bangor. His unind remains clear,
and his health is good.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, \ WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27. The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the above named subjects having been tendered nugatory in whole or in part by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States, and executive orders and proclamations. States, and executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., ander the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, the following instructions as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the appropriate are prescribed and with ment in the premises are prescribed and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on receipt thereof by any officer whose action in any wise affected thereby: 1. All restrictions on commercial interconrse in and with States and parts of States here:olore

declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation, and sale of products thereof are removed except as to the transporthereto or therein of arms, ammunical

24th inst., returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates respectively, and using such despatch in the premises that their connection with the departtest may, if possible, terminate with the 30th 4 Officers of the department charged with

4 Officers of the department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession, or nuder their control, expetured, abandoned or confiscable, personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with resulations on the subject heretofore prescribed, at the carliest time consistent with the public interests, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th last. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by, or surrendered roperty recently captured by, or surrendered, the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in the records, &c., delivered to the United States midtary or treas-

If the oil is all drawn ont of the earth, what will she have to lubricate her axle? Madam, we give no credit in this store. Sir. A lady has some cause to be in n rage if her or die runs nway with another lady's husband. The drinking man, after bringing upon himelf all sorts of miserable maledies, complains itterly of his lot, and, with a reproachful nce toward Heaven, wonders why he is the nost unfortunate of God's creatures. A Yankee talks through his nose-an editor Words are women, and decis are men A pet lamb always makes a cross ram. When we have elaborately armed against emptation it is a disappointment not to be led Wit is wisdom at play, while hamor is only od nature on a trolic. Nobody but a fool gets bitten twice by the me dog. Poor consolation for us survivors-that "the good die first." Digging trenches is said to be the groundork of a military education. A breach which every gullant soldier avaidsreach of pollteness. Dr. Franklin said, "A good kick out of doors better than all the rich nucles in the world." When you kies a wily and beautiful coquette. you 'put an enemy to your mouth to steal away your brains." Many a flatterer has likened a lady's singing to the notes of n dying swan, when he almost wished her in the swan's condition. Envy pursues its victims throughout their lives. It ceases to gnaw only when the grave worm, its brother reptile, begins. down at the heel. ouse by attention to his duties.

Some lives are very respectable in the beginning and middle, but, like an ill worn shoe, run It is better fer a lady to be able to make good rolls in the kitchen than at the nine-pin alley. Any merchant may make his house a custom

Ladies, don't rai-c your voices. Your tones are considerably higher than ours naturally-let

that suffice To get rid of all society, a man sometimes oins a mutual benefit society by hanging him-

[For the Louisville Journal.

GEN. SHERMAN'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY. This iong-anticipated and natural event has transpired. To day—the giorious Fourth of July-he came to spend with his oid faithful comrades in arms who have followed him through three long eventful years of toil and glory. This leave-taking was quiet, straightforward, simple-but affecting and final. It is needless to add a recapitulation of the many glorious reminiscences-now become most interesting points in history-which would naturally crowd upon the minds of commander and men as they take their last look upon each other in the moment of separation after a long and eventful war. All these were to day felt most deeply as those solid and massed battaiions stood in silence with their glittering bayoncts that have pointed their way throughout an immense and hostile territory-through a long and difficult march only differing in stapendousness from Napoleon's Moscow campaign by its entire success; and with their tattered banners which, under the eagle genius of their The tastered flags of about one hundred New York regiments were then formally presented to the Btate.

[Special Deepatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Nashvinles, July 5.

The editor of the Dispatch has just returned from a visit to East Tennessee. He reports the wheat crop as not looking well. The yield will be small. Of corn there will be a great abundance. Stores of provision concealed during the war are being brought into market The necessaries of life are cheap as in Nashville. There will be a fine yield of apples and peaches.

There are four candidates running for Congress in Greenville District. Three radicale and one conservative.

Junge Bniler is holding court at Jonesboro. Union people in Tennessee everywhere manifets a determination to compel rebels to leave the State. chief, have scaled the heights of Kenesaw, confidence and respect of the men for their chief as a military man was this time displaced by enthusiasm, as they saw that chief in the character of nn orator-in his approach to citizenship-and saw the full flow of his majestie intellect. A new feeling and enthusiasm universally took place, and we all feit that he should be our leader, as he has been; that he was most likely to be interested and able in fulfilling that last verbal bequest of our lamented Lincoln: "To care for him who hath borne the battle." And this sentiment I nm confident will nestle away in the hearts of these veterans until the time comes to arouse it from its slumber, when Sher-MAN'S GRAND ARMY Will march on as it has done, harminious-IRRESISTIBLE.

As grand and stern as is the soul of General Sherman, he was deeply affected as he rode nway from division after division, waving his hat back at them, while round after round of stentorium eheers and waving of hats greeted him adieu, with mingled and repeated shouts of "Hurrah for Sherman and sixty-eight,"
LOVISVILLE, 4th July, 1865. TERRIER.

LOUISVILLE, 4th July, 1865. TERRIER.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BUT J. H. Lewry. Union candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, will address the people of the District at the following simes and places, to wit:

Albany, Clinton county, Wednesday, July 5.

Jamestown. Russell county, Friday, July 7.

Crielsburg. Russell county, Saturday, July 19.

Robert Elliotts. Cumberland county, Monday, July 10.

Centre Poolt, Monroe county, Tweeday, July 11.

Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Wednesday, July 12.

Jintown, Menroe county, Thursday, July 13.

Scottville, Allen sounty, Friday, July 14.

Allen Byrins, Allen county, Sturday, July 18.

Franklin, Simpson county, Monday, July 19.

Authurn, Logan county, Menesday, July 19.

Middleton, Logan county, Thursday, July 20.

Woodburn, Warren county, Suturday, July 29.

Brith's Green, Warren county, Mesday, July 29.

Brith's Green, Warren county, Mesday, July 29.

Smith's Green, Warren county, Mesday, July 29.

Goeben, Warren county, Eriday, July 39.

Goeben, Warren county, Eriday, July 39.

Goeben, Warren county, Sturday, July 39.

Goeben, Warren county, Sturday, July 39.

Goedoewille, Logan county, Briday, July 39.

Breaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The people Gordonwille, Logan county, anturary, why w., Speaking to commence at lo'clock P. M. The people are earnestly urged to turn out ''on masso." My competitor, the Hon. H. Grider, is respectfully invited to attend.

THE ENTIRE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE. -General Logan has issued another important order. The whole of the gallant Army of the Tennessee is to be mustered out of the service immediately. Let there be no more grumbling among the veteran soldlers. In a few days the camps which so thickiy dot the earth in the vicinity of onr city will disappear, and the brave boys in blue will be en ronte for their respective homes. The disbandment of the Army of the Tennessee will relleve the Government of n heavy expense, and, as the announcement goes fortl:, it will send a thrill of joy to thousands of hearts who are anxiously waiting to welcome the loved ones home. The nrmies are fast melting away: the soldier is being transformed into the citizen, and we hall this condition of affairs with joy, because it is an evidence that the peace which has dawned upon the land is regarded as permanent, and promises to be fruitful with

good:

IRAPQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENERSDER,

Ceneral Order, No. 36.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the
Adjutant-General of the army, of date Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, July 1ct, 1995, all the
remaining troops of the 14th, 15th, and 17th Army
Copps, and of the Provisional Division of the Army of
the Tenucesce, not included in the muster-out ordered
in General Order No. 34, current series, from these headquarters will be at once mustered out of the service of
the United States, and offseed our outer for their respecanied. All clicers and men now absent, whose leave will ex-re before the muster-out of their commands has been

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL. When the flies won't light on you, you had A stump-speech about cold water isn't neces

Societary of the Treasury.

Better embrace religion than religious women.

etter think you are drunk.

proportion of focls a little too large.

like n good many of our young men, the bad

A fellow who is half cat and half dog is not

Cincinnati's valuation is \$48 525,000. We'll

ot give it.
Tennyson speaks of "the nugel of the rain-

ow." That angel must be an arch-angel.

habit of chawing.

Don't borrow trouble, but always take care.

kely to be in harmony with himself

sarily n wnter-spent.

take root.

or their States.

By command of Major-General John A. Logan.

MAX WOODHULL,

[Official.] Assistant Adjutant-Genera If n pig would grow and flourish, iet him There is as much difference between the bark Pete Everett, the notorious guerilla, has of a tree and the bark of a dog as between the been arrested and taken to Lexington, where he is now confined, charged with murder and root of a tree and the root of a hog. burning a railroad train. Military courts are generally not civil ones. If it were not for wise men, fools couldn't get

LEITER FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS. a living. And if it were not for fools, we don't the Editor of the N. Y. Herald: know that wise men could. But we think the I find the following in this morning's issue of Never go too near the eage of n lion that has,

Heraid: General Rosecrans was the next speaker. remarks were directed principally to favor establishment of military schools through the country—a nursery for a national milwere to recommend the establishment of schools of technology throughout the country, wherein ir applications to agriculture, mannfactures

ereasing lights of science might nt once be brought to aid in developing the mighty resources of our young but giant country; that thus we should emboble the minds of our youth, md direct their ambiti n into channels of peaceful, industral progress, britging honor to themselves and prospective to the matten.

That, to counteract the influence of petty military schools, springing from individual enterprise and destined to perish with their founders, and to render such schools unnecessary, I should like to see these scientific schools governed by military discipline, and giving sare rudimentary military instruction as would qualify their pupils to be efficient officers of the milita, which, for the cause of liberty as well as economy, I hoped would be organized by Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional preringular. mid direct their ambiti n into channels

regative.
That to insure the successiul establishment and working of such schools, I should like to ree each Sinie establish one on the foundation of the late donation of Congress, or, without it, to render the government and parronage of the State, as West P. int is under that of the nation.
That the European of Russia made Davidolf That the Emperor of Russia made Damidoff Prince for his improvements in iron working. and I dld not know why our great Republic, o onr free States, should be behind him in er

conraging scientific industry.

Let me add, Mr. Editor, that the immense advantage of opening numerous avenues t wealth and honor by the applications of scien wealth and honor by the applications of science to ngreulture, e-gineering, mining, metal-working, and all the arts and trades, will be an inestimable blessing to many who would otherwise be crowded into the professions of law, medicine, and theology, to stave and fester in penny, under all the incentive to dishonest practices which spring from it when associated with talent and disappointed ambition.

with talent and disappointed ambition.

In a kirg you, as I do the other journals who
may have published the paragraph alluding to
my remarks, to publish this correction, I hope will give some attention to the matter yet determined in what way they will use the proceeds of the sales of the lands donated to them by Congress for the promotion of schools of agriculture and the arts.
Should they each establish such a school as I

A farmer shouldn't bet his money, but he have enggested, providing some free scholarshirs, allowing such endowments to be made who have occasion to visit those portions of our country in dividual or compared had been considered who have occasion to visit those portions of our country in dividual or compared had been considered with the constant of the country of the countr enleulated to promote learning in our common and other schools, and permitting as many pay-scholars as choose to come, under snitable qualifications and restrictions, I doubt not we should soon see flowing from the system the W. 8 ROSECRANS, Major General.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1846, REPORTED FROM THE BOOKS OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. Imports, 9,470 1,743 15,143 2,549 4,677 8,63,970 3,785 976 Articles. l, bushels lee, bags rerreed and grass, pkgs 14,275 5,607 ,197,000 20,556 4,279 60,478 6,005 6,900 es.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE The following are the receipts, coasiwise and from interior districts at New York:

1863. 1364. 1365. 9,613 8,052 9,793 1,363 2 364 5,845 8,803 1,015 1,774 4 336 29,941 4 331 475

DETS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS Ashes—Pots, hils. 1863 1864, 1969 100, Pearls, bbls. 689 383
Becewax. Ibe. Bireadsunfin. Wheat flour, bbls. 1,194,093 189. 1,993 Wheat flour, bbls. 1,194,093 189. 1,993 Wheat flour, bbls. 1,194,093 189. 1,993 Whiest, busb. 94,813 6534,043 194,043 194,043 194,043 195,044 195,045 1863 1864. 5,130 4,159 689 352 110,143 239,233 1965, 5,069 395 139,049 655,935 1,335 71,836 423,446 141 45,267

126 246 939 674 2.250 114,743 643,799 89,458 7,236

166 4,951 12,333,300 19,745,740 12,333,300 19,745,740 11,843 51, 75 7,2978 44,563 849,953 173,097

51, 75 72 978 2,059,316 2,183,664 849,253 172,087 7,674,535 8,977,726

761 3,729 5,130 1,000 234,264 310,601 7,655 656,914

102,141 12,418 24,655 155,571,671 7,026,082 10,908,451 80,257,594

Do. sperm. galls.... Do. isrd, galls.... Do. ilnseed, galls....

President of the University of Louisville, jy6 dlawedwim 29 534 8,447 7,542 662 12,017 85,701 16,721 6,909 82,135 69,137 20,996 20,946 39,090 31,383 80,754,546 25,781,446 5,815,113 7,432,413 13,427,992 12,764,652 32,592,514 12,764,652

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PUBLIC SPRAKING, -The Hon. George H. Yeamen

and Hon. R. C. Ritter, candidate for C fecond District, will meak at Morganizm, Monday, July 10th, Rowan's Precinet, Tuesday, 11th, 18th, Rowan's Precinet, Tuesday, 11th, 18th, 18t ing to commence at lo'clock each day. BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS THE TOILET .- Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toliet purposes, there are few so favorably received as those emsnating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in un eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are neceesary et caleras of every lady's toliet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-Wash, a very elegant don!!frice; FLORIMEL, one of the et lost performes in the country; and Cologne Water, preferred

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If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. PLANTATION BITTERS, if timely used, are sure to res eno the young and lovely, the middle-aged, and the all ag from the grave.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some light difficulty of the Stomach, which would even

in Dysprpsia, Headache, Liver Comptaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. Plantation Sitters will prevent these premoultory symptoms and keep the blood pure and the health good. jp6 cod3&wl BE WARNED IN TIME.

On the 29th ult., in Christ Church, by Rev. F. H. Bushnell Major James L. Wharton, of Springfield Ky, to Miss Lydia G. Fetter, of Lonisville. DIED.

July 1st, Mrs. JPUIA A. RYAN, In the 54th year of ber Sunday, the 2d inst., W. W. Fav, in the 69th year On Monday, July 3d, 11on, NATHANIEL WOLFE, in the 56th year of his age.

Hostetter's Bitters on the Battle-Fleid. It is satisfactory to know that our field hospitals are o longer nneupplied with this life-saving preparation. Soldiers who, as private citizens, had become acquainted with its properties, have in many instances made a special request that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-TERS might be added to the medical stores of their regiments and their wishes have not been unheeded. As a means of sustaining wounded men on the battie-field, a blazing sun, it has been strenuously recommended by distinguished medical men, and the prospect is that it will eventually supersede all the adulterated tinetures, llquers, and dangerous Tonics that have heretofore been considered medicinal staples. The fact that a small quantity of the Bitters mixed with water from any of the Southern or Southwestern rivers will prevent it from affecting the bowels or the liver, should be borne in mind by Army Phyliccians, soldiers, and all all private and confidential. try. The man who uses liour formity with the directions may set at defiance Inter miltent Fever end all other diseases generated by the

j27 d13&w2 NO HARDEE-HOOD On the part of the South can prevent the success of the CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. everywhere establishes colors which are beantiful in the people's eyes. The hnes of the National Flag are those Heaven, but among all the Dyes of Earth there is

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Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart. Drs. R. J. & W. HUNTER, of New York, physicians for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart, would notify the citizens of Louisville and those who desire to consult them that they will open an office in Louisville on Thurrday, the 29th inet., at No. 508 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, where they can be consulted personally or by letter on all diseases of the pulme nary organs, embracing Catarrh, Bronchltis, Asthma aud Consumption, to which branch of their profession their practice is exclusively confined. | 126 d13&w2

A Physiological View of Marriage-Contain ing nearly 302 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engraving of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Discess, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, Its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of case reated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CHOLK, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Alba ny, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before, marl dewly ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

General

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tional Law, Equity, and Compress LEW, Professor of Grastitistion, W.M. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Griminal Law, HON. F. B. MUIR, Professor of the History and of the Refence of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law. The TWENTIETH SUSSION OF THE SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue dwe months.

Instructions will be given by Lectures, Recitations, Exeminations, and Expositions erery day to each class.

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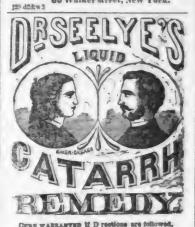
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